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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,896—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1897.

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* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th Jan.
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6991	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6991	I. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Crewe	8th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

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IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich.	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.

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MEDUSA	G. Wallnsching	2,708	350	7th March.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feilner	4,235	50	21st Jan., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
YARRA	4255	Fiandin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
OCEANIEN	Schmitz	4,249	14th Jan. 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons on the 16th January, at 2 p.m., or later, if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 21st January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA 2,011 tons, on or about 21st Jan.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 16th Jan.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th Jan., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th January, 1897.

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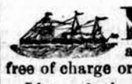

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An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders Re. 1-8-0.

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FOR THE PREVENTION OF BUBONIC FEVER, CHOLERA, SMALL POX, TYPHOID, &c.

IT has been established by the incontrovertible fact that it has a powerful influence in preventing or destroying those peculiar local conditions of the atmosphere under which contagious Diseases are most frequently developed and propagated. When the Solution (1 to 100) is poured over matter contained in drains, etc., etc., from which offensive gases are constantly thrown off, it combines with the gases (particularly with sulphuretted hydrogen) at the moment of their liberation, and renders them harmless, or by chemically acting on decaying substances, it altogether prevents their evolution. It, therefore, acts as a powerful Sanitary Agent, by depriving the atmosphere of those conditions which impart additional force and virulence to the disease.

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COAL TAR SOAP THE PERSON, CLOTHES & DWELLINGS,

PACKET OF 3 TABLETS	Rs.	0 12
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half-year ending 31st December, 1896, including the DIVIDEND out of SURPLUS PROFIT for half-year ended 30th June, 1896, have THIS DAY been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th January, 1897.

THE LATE SURGEON-MAJOR R. MANSER, I. M. S.

ALL persons having any CLAIM on the Estate of the abovementioned officer will forward the same to the undersigned on or before 15th February, 1897, after which date no claims will be considered.

S. G. BIRD, MAJOR, 2ND R. D. F.,
President, Court of Adjustment, Colaba, Bombay.

THE LATE SURGEON-MAJOR R. MANSER, I. M. S.

ALL persons INDEBTED to the above officer for professional attendance or other cause are directed to pay the amount to the Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (Bombay Branch), with the least possible delay, communicating the same to me.

S. G. BIRD, MAJOR, 2ND R. D. F.
President, Court of Adjustment, Colaba, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 25th day of January, 1897, for works in altering and avoiding OPEN STORMWATER DRAINS in Girgaon Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Eight Hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST. C. E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.

Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 13th Jan., 1897.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of WOOD suitable for the cremation of dead bodies at the Hindoo Burial Grounds at Haines Road for the year 1897-98, i.e., from 1st March, 1897 to 28th February, 1898, or for a period of three years from 1st March, 1897, to 28th February, 1900, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 28th January, 1897.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender and of refusal to sign the Contract. The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on his Contract and the charges for executing it, and such further deposit as with the Rs. 200, deposited with the tenders will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the Contract. The quantity of wood will be about 460 candies per year.

3. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Each tender must be accompanied by a sample of wood.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th January, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— —MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the right of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS at Coorla Flats from 1st April, 1897, for alternative period of one, three and five years.

The Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 28th January, 1897.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (1,000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on his Contract and the charges for executing it and such further sum as with the Rupees 1,000 deposited with the Tender will make up ten per cent. of the amount of tender. The security deposit if paid in cash will bear no interest.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any further information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the Health Officer.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Offices, Bombay, 11th Jan. 1897.

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A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Sale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Tea at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE HILLS.—A Lady Doctor, assisted by an Accoucheuse Diplomee and Trained Medical and Surgical Nurse, receives Ladies into her house. ÆSCULAPIA, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BREAD! BREAD!! PEARSE and Co.'s Bakery is the only one that works by STEAM. Cleanest and Safest! of Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

Z. R. BARFIELD wishes to sell his American Organ, 4½ Octaves, 13 Stops, in good condition. Price, Rs. 270. May be seen any day at No. 20, Forbes Street, Top-floor.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—The late SURGEON-MAJOR MANSER'S six Arab horses and harness, Brougham, Mail Phaeton, and Beeston Humber Bicycle. To be seen at R. SCOTT and Co.

THE New Improved Patent Giant ARISTON, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 120.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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MISS FREDOUX (Certificated Cambridge Higher Local) is ready to give Lessons in advanced English and French at her own or Pupil's Residence. Address POSTE RESTANTE, Bombay.

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REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen of Worli Coliwad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality. "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet, Pile, Kensington and Art Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18 Marine Street.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, to the Mofussil, postage extra.

A LADY, lately returned from Europe, with high Diplomas in Midwifery and Gynecology is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT and CONSULTATION. References. Apply "No. 77," care of this Paper.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOTES.

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NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of

Rs.	25	0	0	per Share of Rs.	500	0	0	paid up,
,,	12	8	0	,, ,, ,,	250	0	0	,,
,,	6	4	0	,, ,, ,,	125	0	0	,,
,,	3	2	0	,, ,, ,,	62	8	0	,,
,,	1	9	0	,, ,, ,,	31	4	0	,,

for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th JANUARY, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 paid up, and Rs. 12-8 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, January 7th, 1897. Agents.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and intanticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, January 7th, 1897. Agents.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

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IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness to complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swelling of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipa vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tamanarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, leasing Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Cash and Credit Orders granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000	= Rs.	21,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,, 4,500,000	= ,,	9,000,00
RESERVE FUND.....	,, 4,130,030	= ,,	8,260,060

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... ,, 11,06,292

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., GORDUNDAS KHATAO, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January 1897.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £557,312 10s

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

8th January 1897.

Interest at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,00,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
W. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water, a. 8-0m. 10-33a. Low water, 3-18m. 2-46a.

P. and O. s.s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 1st instant, due to arrive, 6 a.m.

B. V. Ride meeting at Coorla, opens.

Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 6-30 a.m. (R. T.)

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Latona left the dock on Wednesday.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.—The Commander of H. M. S. Pigmy will give a Gospel address to young men, to-night, at 8-45.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 2,879, the daily average being 92. The total of new patients was 474.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Joseph Dias, Abkari Inspector, Opium Department, prosecuted Juggonath Ramchunder, a native quack, on a charge of possessing and selling twenty tolas of opium, in his dispensary, at Upper Mahim, without a license from the Collector of Abkari. In consequence of a certain information previously received Mr. Dias proceeded to the accused's dispensary at Upper Mahim, on Tuesday last, and on searching it, found a quantity of opium. His Worship fined accused Rs. 7.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, under the direction of Bandmaster Mullins, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Hepp, hepp, Hurrah. ..... Kral.
Overture	Le Brasseur de Preston ..... Adam.
Fantasia on Ed. Greig's Works	
Danse des Paysans Russes	Ascher.
Selection	Folk Songs of Italy ..... Rampezzotti.
Valse	Tout a Vous ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Company B. ..... Retford.
Chorus, "Il Bevacco"	L'Assedio di Leida ..... Petrella.
Selection	The Little Genius ..... Glover.
Valse	L'Etoile Polaire ..... Waldteufel.
Aria, (Euphonion solo)	Maria di Rohan ..... Donizetti.
Mazurka	Lucerne ..... Hume.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—At the instance of Inspector F. Flanagan, Pudrath Bhawanadyal, a Purdasee, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of currency notes, cash, and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 127, the property of Rambhursingh Sadoo, a mill-hand, residing at Kalachowkey Road. The complainant and accused were neighbours, and were aquainted with each other. On Saturday morning, complainant locked the door of his room and went to work. On returning home, about midday, to have his meal, complainant found the door of the room open, and the lock lying close by, apparently opened by means of a duplicate key. He entered the room and discovered a box containing the articles stolen. He made enquiries and reported the matter to the police on the following day, with the result that the accused was arrested. On a search being made of his room, a portion of the stolen property was recovered. Accused made a statement, and pointed out his mother, named Jitha, who produced a note for Rs. 10, which had been given to her by accused for safe custody. On a further enquiry, the police recovered the remaining portion of the property from a butter-woman, named Gaji, and a Bania, with whom it had been deposited by accused. The prisoner denied the charge, which he said was a trumped-up one. The magistrate convicted him, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING MR. OOMER JAMALL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Abdulla Ebrahim, a Mahomedan, employed in the service of Mr. Oomer Jamall, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possessing a currency note for Rs. 100, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained and failing to account satisfactorily as to how he came by it. It appears that, on Tuesday night, the accused stole the note from his master's bungalow, but as he did not know its value, he showed it to another servant, named Yacub Mahomed, and asked him how much it was for. Yacub being an equally illiterate man, told him that it was for Rs. 20. About 6 o'clock, on the following morning, they went to a liquor shop at Grant Road to have the note changed, but the shop-keeper having insufficient cash, they proceeded to an Irani shop, and asked Byram Meherwan, the keeper, whether he could give them change for a twenty-rupees currency note. The shop-keeper took the note and gave them Rs. 20 in cash which the accused and Yacub divided equally between them. Shortly after they had left the Irani, examined the note and found it to be one for Rs. 100. He became suspicious, and made a report to the police, who arrested the accused. His Worship on the evidence adduced the charge of possessing the stolen property to one of theft. The accused in his defence said that he was a cook in the service of Mr. Oomer Jumal, and he found the note in the *kutchra* while sweeping his master's premises. He intended to return the note to his master if an inquiry was made, but as no inquiry was made regarding it, he kept it to himself. He did not know its value, and so asked another servant, named Yacub, who said it was worth Rs. 20. Yacub changed the note at an Irani's shop, but his (accused) did not accompany him. Accused took Rs. 10 as his share and spent it. His Worship sentenced accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

NAGPUR NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—It was with painful surprise that we heard of the death of Mr. A. C. Duff, Deputy Commissioner, last Tuesday, who fell a victim to brain-fever at Jubulpore. His service as a Deputy Commissioner dates from the 2nd January, 1882, and in his untimely death the administration has lost a valuable officer.

The New Year's dawn was, as usual, greeted with a parade which was partaken of by a detachment of the South Lancashire Regiment stationed in Fort Sitabaldi and a detachment of the 7th Madras Native Infantry in garrison here. An Imperial salute was fired from the fort, which was echoed by a *feu de joie* from the troops on parade. The local Volunteer Corps did not take a part in this parade, and their absence was felt by all present.

Most of our sportsmen spent their Christmas week in the glade with gun and spear. Fortune seemed to smile upon their efforts, for, scores of tigers and deer have been accounted for; the latter by Mrs. Bidduiph, the wife of Captain Biddulph, Adjutant of the N. V. Rifles in the Darebasa jungles of Chhattisgarh country. The captain, however, did not meet with complete success, having hit a tiger which made its escape. A splendid buck, quite a warrior in appearance, was accounted for by Mr. Brodey, of the B.-N. R., Audit Department, who was also successful in bagging four other deer and some other game. The Nagpur Hunt won the admiration of all at the Hingunghat pig-sticking.

IMPORTS of grain and pulse from indian ports in the past month into Calcutta were on a much larger scale: the quantity rose from 100,043 to 147,135 cwt. This consisted largely of rice the bulk of which came from Rangoon, though from the Orissa ports shipments to Calcutta were considerable.

THOSE who are acquainted with the plans of Senor Canovas assert that since the debates in the Spanish Chamber with regard to Cuba the Government has not been engaged in considering the question of the reforms to be introduced in the island. It has been solely occupied in providing the necessary means for the success of the military operations now proceeding. The death of Maceo must have proved a great blow to the insurgents, but it is pointed out that some time must elapse before the full effects of this disaster make themselves felt. Reuter's Madrid correspondent says that Maceo and Maximo Gomez were asked some time ago if they would order their followers to lay down their arms in the event of autonomy being granted. They replied that they would refuse to accept all projects of reform, even including autonomy. What they wanted was a Republic which should be completely independent. In view of this answer, which was communicated to the Spanish authorities, the Government has arrived at the conviction that the rebellion must be subdued exclusively by force of arms. To speak at the present moment of reforms in Cuba woul be equivalent to proposing an arrangement with the rebel which could at the most secure only a temporary peace that would not last longer than six month, even admitting that such a result could be attained. It is maintained that so long as the slightest doubt exists in Cuba as to the superiority of Spain reliance can only be placed in war. When this superiority is no longer open to doubt, then, and then only, it is stated, will the Government consider the advisability of satisfying certain requirements by granting to Cuba such reforms as it may hold to be necessary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DR. COWASJI HORMUSJI presided at the adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present: The Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, George Cotton, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Charleston Hewett, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsedjee Kharsedjee Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kalkhosru Nasarwanjee Bahadurjee, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Messrs. Pestonji Nasserwanji Wadia, B. Phillips, G. W. Roughton, P. B. Saville, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithaldas Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

PETITION ON THE PREVAILING PESTILENCE.

The debate was resumed on the motion proposed by Dr. Bhalchandra, and seconded by Mr. George Cotton, that the following be referred to the Commissioner for report and suggestions as to the names of the sanitary experts he would propose to select:—Petition from Messrs. Thomas Blaney, N. V. Gokhle, N. G. Chandavarkar, and other inhabitants of Bombay, regarding the prevailing pestilence of bubonic plague and the measures which the petitioners propose should be taken with a view to restoring the city to a good condition of health. That, should he think it advisable or desirable, the Municipal Commissioner may enter into negotiations with the Government of Bombay and the Secretary of State for India for the purpose of obtaining the services of a first-class Engineer as Consulting Engineer for Drainage, who should advise the Corporation on all subjects of the Bombay drainage as it now exists, and of all drainage works still necessary and in contemplation. That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay in this matter.

To this motion an amendment was proposed by Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, and seconded by Sundernath D. Khote, that in view of the petition addressed to the Corporation by a large number of the residents of this city, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to engage the services of a Sanitary Officer and a Sanitary Engineer, and that he be requested to invite applications for these posts by advertisement in six or more of the chief towns of Europe, and ask the applicants to furnish him with their qualfication certificates and such other testimonials as they may desire to submit and to state in rupees the monthly salary they will be willing to accept as full emoluments. The applications be opened on the same day in Bombay two months from the date of the first appearance of the advertisement. That these advertisements be sent by telegram to such newspapers as the Municipal Commissioner may decide as the best channels for the purpose, and that such advertisements appear three times in each newspaper. That a Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsi, Mr. Roughton, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Hughes, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. Katrak, Dr. Viegas, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Bahadurji, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kassinath, and Mr. Khote, be appointed to advise the Commissioner in selecting the most eligible applicants. The selection made by the Commissioner, with the concurrence of the Committee, to be final and to be considered binding on the Corporation. That the engagement of the officers selected do commence from the date they may leave Europe and continue for two years certain. That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the outlay attandant on the eugagement of the officers now proposed.

Mr. Budrudin bin Abdulla Kur, opening the discussion, said that the remarks made by the Municipal Commissioner on the last occasion demonstrated that the prayer of the petition was a reasonable one. The proposition and the amendment proposed that an officer might be named to with whom they might consult. The present staff of the Municipality as it existed did not comprise of a sanitary engineer. It was greatly to the credit of Mr. James, their Drainage engineer, who was willing to see that a scientific expert was appointed to advise him in the works relating to the drainage. Such a man of course would be in a proper position to advise the Municipal Engineers if the drainage system needed any improvement. Last week he (Mr. Kur) had taken the trouble to go over different parts of the city in company of Mr. Hamilton and some well-known citizens, and they were convinced that if an open gutter system were conducted in Bombay, it would be a success. The under-ground drainage system was not a bad system in itself, it was a perfect system he admitted, but it did not suit the habits of the people. If the Bombay people knew what the system was and how to deal with it and not to throw *cutchra* into it, it would work satisfactorily.

The president in inviting discussion on the question, requested members to be brief in their remarks and not to go over the same ground already done by other members.

Mr. Dinakji Kassinath submitted that the present system of under-ground drainage was unsuitable, and that it had a good deal to do with the present spread of the plague in the city.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi observed that the proposition and the amendment did not differ very much from each other. The proposal was better of the two in this much that it left the choice to the Commissioner of suggesting the names of the experts to be appointed and did not compel him to appoint one at once.

Dr. Bhalchandra made a brief reply, and on a division the amendment was lost, the original motion being carried by a majority.

MR. HANKIN'S ADVICE FOR THE MUNICIPALY.

Having obtainsd priority, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi according to a notice of motion proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain the services of Mr. Hankin as a scientific expert to advise the Municipality in connection with the prevailing plague. In support of his motion the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi said that Mr. Hankin had been at present working among them in Bombay. He was a member of the Research Committee and was doing the work of a bacteriologist, while Professor Haffkine was busy preparing the anti-toxin serum. Mr. Hankin had been giving his advice to the Municipality whenever he had been consulted, but he was sent out by the Government of India, and his services were not exactly at the disposal of the Municipality. He was an acknowledged able bacteriologist, and was so well acquainted with the habits of the people of this country as to be preferable to an expert from England, who would be utterly new to this country.

Mr. Shroff seconded the proposal, remarking that an eminent bacteriologist was at their very threshold, and his services had better be secured at once.

Professor O. V. Muller heartily supported the motion.

When Dr. Katrak rose to speak on the subject, the president observed that he hoped that members would not travel over the same ground and unnecessarily waste the Corporation's time.

Mr. Vincent remarked that such an important question should be thoroughly threshed out and the liberty of the members should not be curtailed.

The president replied that he was not doing so, but it was his duty to see that the time of the House was not unnecessarily taken up, and the debate should not be prolonged unnecessarily by indulging in repetitions. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Katrak reminded the Board that some time ago when he had brought forward a similar motion he was laughed out, and was taken for a faddist, and all such proposals were thrown away by the Corporation. He was glad to find that, after all the Corporation saw their way to change their opinion.

Mr. Vincent remarked that Mr. Hankin never refused to give his opinion and advice to the Municipality whenever they were asked for. At present they were in a position to derive a full benefit of Mr. Hankin's advice. The Commissioner himself would tell them that practically he was already enjoying the benefit of Mr. Hankin's services.

Mr. Hamilton fully agreed with the remarks made by Mr. Vincent.

Dr. Bahnduji opposed the motion, stating that their Executive heads had been publicly given the credit of doing the best under the circumstances. The measures adopted by them towards suppressing the plague met with the entire approval of eminent scientific experts who had visited their city. Bacteriologists were useful, but at the same time they were very dangerous animals (Laughter),—whose science was fraught with monstrous inconsistencies. (Laughter.) Bacteriology was useful within proper bounds, but when its metaphysical aspect was entered into the bacteriologists generally found themselves ludicrous in the extreme. These bacteriologists put forth the theory that cholera germs were communicated through drinking water. And they suggested means to avoid cholera, viz. that water should be boiled before drinking the same. An experiment was made and found that half the number of prisoners given boiled water to drink became victims to the malady, while the other half who were given water that was not boiled enjoyed immunity from the disease. Mr. Hankin's advice was that people should not trample ants and insects, the same being full of plague germs. But he (Dr. Bahadhurji) believed that there was not a more insane and alarming advice given by an expert. If Mr. Hankin was engaged to give such an advice, then sooner he was exported from their midst the better. (Oh, oh!) Dr. Weir was not bound to be guided by the opinion of Mr. Hankin, and he was opposed to associate the latter with the former.

The Hon. M. Dharamsi, in summing up the debate, took the opportunity of replying to the remarks made by Dr. Bahadhurji. He thought the latter ought not to have made use of such language as he did while speaking about Mr. Hankin. He expected that the president would stop Dr. Bahadhurji from proceeding further when he demanded that Mr. Hankin should be exported. He did not know the special line of Dr. Bahadhurji, but he believed he was a clinical expert, and if he (Mr. Dharamsi) chose, he could call him an animal in that line. (Laughter). He had great respect for Dr. Bahadhurji and was speaking with feeling. He was sorry to find that such dishonest expressions were used against a man who was honestly doing his work. Dr Bahadhurji was not the only medical authority in India, there were others, and he must have respect for them and should not use dishonourable language towards men of his own profession.

Dr. Bahadhurji: I did not.

Mr. Dharamsi said he was repeating what he understood him to say.

Dr. Bahadhurji replied that he was not responsible for his understanding.

Mr. Dharamsi rejoined that it was either his inability to understand English or Dr. Bahadhurji's to speak English. Mr. Hankin, he averred, was an eminent scientist of European reputation, and would be an acquisition on the Municipality.

The motion was then put to vote, and was rejected.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1897-98.

The next item on the agenda was the consideration of Budget estimates for 1897-98.

Dr. Bhalchandra, chairman of the Standing Committee, said:—

Mr. President,—I beg to move that the consideration of the budget estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1897-98 framed by the Commissioner and finaly approved of by the Standing Committee under Section 126 of the Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, be now proceeded with. It is usual on these occasions for the mover to make a lengthy speech in support of the financial policy of the Standing Committee as compared with that of the Commissioner. The financial policy of successive Commissioners was on such occasions either warmly supported and eulogised or strongly criticised according as the mover was in favour or against it. The Commissioner for the time being anxious to grant promotions to his officers and subordinates and to memoralize his regime by some lasting public work as a rule, presented to the Standing Committee budget estimates of expenditure, considerably in excess of income which that body presented to the corporation either in the same state or with considerable reduction in expenditure. The financial members of the Corporation,—Mr. Watcha, Mr. Cotton and the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal, and others—have all along strongly criticised such a state of things—and have impressed upon the executive the principle of balancing the income with the expenditure. This sort of struggle was going on for the last 23 years up to the last year, when Mr. Snow firmly put his foot down upon any excesses. Last year I commented upon the practice of under-estimating revenue and over-estimating expenditure and showing heavy deficits. I quoted figures from 1884 to prove this contention, and I do not wish to take up the time of the Corporation by going over the same ground. On that occasion I had reason to congratulate the Commissioner and Corporation, because it was the first occasion in the history of the Municipal Corporation after nearly a period of 23 years that they and brought them the ratepayers had the satisfaction to learn that the budget estimates of income and expenditure for the current year had almost equibalanced each other. There was only a deficit of Rs. 17,000. This year, too, I have the pleasure of congratulating the Commissioner because he presented to the Standing Committee the budget estimates for the ensuing year in which the expenditure was less than the estimated income by Rs. 15,223 after including an increase of Rs. 96,000 due to provision having been made under the ordinary heads of service principally Accounts, Audit establishment, Assessment and Collection, Licensing establishment Fire-brigade, Public Gardens, Drainage, and Conservancy. Mr. Snow in his remarks says:—"All the proposals for the increases in pays, increased strength of establishment for extended service submitted by various heads of departments have not been included in the budget, and I am glad to be spared such augmentations as I consider absolutely necessary in the interest of the Municipality on account of increase or extended service. The Health Officer has however recently submitted proposals for strengthening his staff aggregating over 5½ lakhs, which I have returned to that officer for consideration and submission along with the proposals for reorganising the department to be considered by the Committee appointed by the Corporation under their resolution No. 1440, dated 7th May, 1896. Further on he says this result which has been achieved for the first time in the last 24 years will I trust be considered highly satisfactory. Thus the difficulty of establishing the principle of making the ordinary income equi-balance the ordinary expenditure of the year has by dint of careful management been practically overcome and the Corporation will find that notwithstanding the provision of the maximum sum of 1 lakh of rupees sanctioned by them to be appropriated for the new works out of current revenue in any one year the expenditure would have been Rs. 4,285 less than the estimated income. But the Standing Committee had to make provision in obedience to the behests of the Corporation for 7 Deputy Health Officers at a total cost of Rs. 25,200 which has caused an excess of Rs. 20,915 over the estimated income. These estimates were prepared by the Commissioner and approved of by the Standing Committee when they did not consider that the present scare and prevalence of plague would assume such alarming proportions. It is very difficult to say what effects they will have on the estimates of income. It is very likely that they may be upset by such causes which could not be foreseen and over which none of them have any control. The Corporation by their resolution No. 7,081 of 21st October 1895 invited the Commissioner to revise the Schedule of 1888-89, and fix the maximums and minimums for each appointment. The Commissioner accordingly submitted one, fixing the maxima and minima and proposing increases in pay and allowances. The Standing Committee went through this very carefully, scrutinised every appointment, disallowed increases in almost all cases and fixed the maximum and minimum salary of each appointment.

With these preliminary observations, I will now enter into the details of the budget. The opening balance for the ensuing year is Rs. 20,25,000. The total income is estimated Rs. 67,90,100. The increases and decreases are shown separately:

INCREASES.

	Rs.
General Tax	31,000
Fire Tax	1,940
Wheel Tax and Tolls	14,500
Town Duties	15,000
Lincenses under Streets and Buildings and Land Conveyances	550
Tobacco Duty	17,750
Halalkhore Tax	45,000
Water Tax	47,000
Property and Miscellaneous Revenue	53,400

DECREASES.

Miscellaneous Fees	2,800

The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 68,11,015. The increase and decreases are shown separately:—

INCREASES.

General Superintendence	5,516
Assessment and Collection Department	8,832
Fire Brigade	4,053
Public Gardens	3,284
Engineers Department, General Supervision and Miscellaneous duties	11,440
Pub lic Health Department	39,585
Municipal Debt	18,600
Election expenses	9,000
Special extraordinary works	51,673
Investment of interest realized on sinking and Insurance, &c., Funds Investments	16,900
Investment of the net premia to be received on the second instalment of Rs. 5 3-4 lakhs of 3 1-2 per cent. 15 3-4 lakhs to be raised in 1897-98	20,0

DECREASES.

Water works	7,476
Streets and Buildings	7,462
Registration of Births and Deaths and Cemeteries	1,284
Education	35,387

The Police charges have been budgetted at Rs. 5 lakhs as no definite communication has been received from the Government on this subject.

The Joint Schools Committee asked the Commissioner to provide for a contribution from the Municipality of Rs. 72,478 for the School Fund against Rs. 59,135 for the current year and against Rs. 60,832, the minimum amount payable under section 120 (c). They also stated that the Office Establishment grant should be entered at Rs. 6,024 as against Rs. 5,160 for 1896-97. Mr. Snow pointed out that, in addition to Rs. 72,478 claimed as Municipal contribution, the Committee propose to appropriate for their expenditure Rs. 25,000 from their available balance of Rs. 43,581, and stated that, if further expenditure is found necessary in connection with the opening of new schools, it will have to be met out of the unappropriated balance. This means an annual increase of Rs. 25,000 over and above the increase grant and of a probable further annual increase of such extra amountas is appropriated from the available balance. After discussion the Standing Committee entered the increases for establishment the maxima as proposed by the Joint Shcools Committee and the minima and the increments as re-commended by the Commissioner. It may be noted with reference to the large increase of Rs 51,623 provided under New Works Statement No. 12, that this outlay only provides for works and services urgently needed, selected from the list of existing working works and services urgently needed, selected from the list of very pressings works required by the Health Officer, the Executive Engineer, and the Superintendent of Markets, which aggregated Rs 2,74,222 besides other works of a less pressing character, and estimated to cost Rs. 1,63,348. It is proposed by Mr. Snow that works of the value of Rs. 20,000 against those of Rs. 37,000 required by the Superintendent of Gardens should be carried out of the balance of the Garden Fund. As the estimates for the ordinary expenditure generally exceeded the income, the usual allotment of 1 lakh annually reserved for such works, since 1888-89 and which varied from 2½ and 4½ lakhs in the preceding eight years, had to be curtailed to Rs. 71,410 in 1895-96, and Rs. 48,218 in 1896-97; hence the majority of the important works in question had to be put off from year to year.

The Commissioner did not recommend the raising of new loans during 1897-98. Whatever is likely to be expended during that year on account of sanctioned works such as Water Mains, &c., and for works to be sanctioned, namely house connections, extension of burial grounds at Sewri Cemetery, machinery, &c, for sectional drainage on the shore system, is expected to be met out of loan and other surplus balances. A proposal for carrying out other urgent loan works estimated to cost about Rs. 62,803 out of savings on loan works is still under consideration.

The estimated closing balance is Rs. 20,04,685, or over 19 lakhs above the minimum required by the law.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposal, reserving his remarks.

The Municipal Commissioner foresaw a large falling off in the ordinary revenue in the present circumstances into which the city was placed. General taxes, license tax, town duties, water-tax and one or two other items would show a serious falling off at the end of the ensuing year. The Corporation would have to pay Rs. 5,000 for the high prices of the grain from surplus cash balance as also the plague charges. He also pointed out that the revenue from assessment would also be greatly reduced.

Mr. Wacha made a few remarks.

Mr. Roughton thought that if the budget were passed as figures recommended by the Standing Committee and the Commissioner without leaving a large margin of reduction in items of revenue, they would find themselves in a position they had never before been in. More than two lakhs of the population having left the city the civic income would be reduced to that extent, and he therefore suggested that while considering those items they should bring forth amendments and reduce the same to a certain extent.

Mr. Cotton did not approve of the suggestion. He thought it was purely speculative to guess any figure because no one knew to what extent the reduction would be experienced.

Some other members having addressed the meeting, the proposition was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned until Monday next.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ALLEGED ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF ACCOUNT BOOKS.

IMPERATRIX VS. PURUSHANAND KESSOWJEE.

THIS was an application for revision of an order passed by the third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dastur, on the 4th instant, seizing the applicant's cash books and ledgers from July 1894 to June 1896—and forwarding them to the District Magistrate of Agra in the absence of any proper summons or warrant to produce them from the Agra Magistrate. The petition of the applicant stated that he is the manager of one Damodhar Ruttonsey, a dealer in cigarettes and tobacco and other articles in Calcutta and Bombay. On the 28th December last, on receiving a witness summons, the applicant produced the books abovementioned before the magistrate, who said that he required to send them to Agra. The applicant protested and requested Mr. Dastur not to send the books until he heard his solicitor. On the 29th December, Mr. Gama, Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Gama, appeared before the magistrate and argued that he had no jurisdiction to seize the books in the manner he had done, that the books were used in a High Court suit and might be required in the appeal in the case, that the business of Damodhar Ruttonsi would be materially injured by the absence of the books, &c. The Magistrate, thereupon, sent a telegram to the District Magistrate of Agra to the above effect, and the latter, in his reply, said "Books absolutely necessary in a cheating case, will be returned in fortnight or earlier if so required by High Court." Mr. Dastur, thereupon, directed the books to be sent to Agra. The applicant submitted that the action of the magistrate in seizing the books was irregular, illegal, and improper in the absence of any proper summons or warrant from the Agra Magistrate's Court.

The High Court called for a report from Mr. Dastur on the facts stated in the petition, and desired him to state under what law the account books were detained and forwarded to Agra. Mr. Dastur, in his report, stated that the facts mentioned in the petition were correct, and that the books were seized and sent to the District Magistrate, Agra, under sections 96 and 99 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It would be seen from the wording of the warrant of the District Magistrate, Mr. Dastur continued, that it was in the nature of a search warrant, but with a view to save annoyance and unnecessary hardship to the petitioner, the court preferred to send to him an immediate summons to produce the books, and eventually seized them on their being brought to court.

Their lordships finally recorded the following decision in the matter:—There being no search warrant, neither section 96 nor section 99 of the Code of Criminal Procedure applies. The Presidency Magistrate had no authority to summon the Petitioner to produce his account books; and therefore section 104 does not apply to justify the sending of the books out of the jurisdiction. The Presidency Magistrate should take what means he can to return them to the petitioner.

A RECENT RAILWAY COLLISION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

IMPERATRIX VS. EDWIN STEERS.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay from an order of acquittal passed by the Hon. Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona. The accused, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, was convicted on the 7th July 1896 by Lieut.-Colonel Newnham Smith, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, of endangering the safety of persons travelling by the passenger train No. 137 Down by rash and negligent act or omission, an offence under section 101C of the Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default to under go simple imprisonment for 21 days. The accused was the guard of No. 15 Goods Train proceeding from Lanowlee to Diksal on the 8th June 1896. The Sessions Judge, on an appeal by the accused, reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed that the fine be repaid. Mr. Crowe said he failed to see that the accused's omission to do more than he did was of so serious a character as to amount to criminal negligence. The circumstances were exceptional and required presence of mind. Looking at the whole circumstances, Mr. Crowe came to the conclusion that the accused was not guilty of negligence or of any illegal omission.

The Government of Bombay appealed from the above decision on the grounds that the Session Judge misconceived the scope and object of the bye-law under which the accused was, under the circumstances of the case, bound in the first instance. The detailed calculations made by the court of first instance as to the time spent and the distances covered by the accused shewed that he could have taken proper action to avert the collision that took place. The explanation given by the accused in his written defence shewed that he did not do what he was bound to do, and that he acted in such a manner as to endanger the safety of the persons travelling by the down mail train. After having ascertained that the rear portion of the train had come to a stand still by reason of the parting of his train, the accused was bound to protect the rear, either by proceeding along the line in the rear, moving his lantern or placing fog signals on the rails as a waring to the down mail train, which he must have known was close behind his own train. The block system, on which the accused relied, was no excuse in the present case, first, because his attempt in going into the van was too late, and fetch of fog signals, clearly shewed he did not place implicit confidence in the block system; and, secondly, because having regard to the fact that the front portion of his train had reached the Yeoat junction, he ought to have considered that a mistake in giving the "line-clear" was possible and likely.

Their lordships, having heard the arguments of the Government Pleader, rejected the appeal.

A MAGISTRATE'S ILLEGAL ORDER QUASHED.

IMPERATRIX VS. BAVIA KUSA MANG.

This was a reference by Mr. C. B. Winchester, District Magistrate of Satara, relating to the proceedings in this case of Mr. E. Clements, first class magistrate of Satara, passed on the 7th November last, convicted the accused of being a habitual thief, and ordered him to enter into personal recognisances to the amount of Rs. 100, with one surety to a like amount, namely, a respectable landholder, to be of good behaviour for twelve months. Mr. Winchester said the order passed by Mr. Clements was illegal, and his proceedings were irregular. When he tried this case, he had no powers conferred under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and his order should be quashed, as the proceedings were void under section 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The required, security was furnished by the accused.

Their lordships set aside the order for the reasons given by the District Magistrate.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

"BY THE QUEEN'S COMMAND," I once performed at Windsor before Her Majesty and several members of the Royal Family; and, oh, it was the most delightful experience I have ever had." The speaker was an enthusiastic young actress, as popular as she is beautiful. "The honour was certainly a great one," we murmured. "Yes," she responded quickly, "but it was not only that; Her Majesty was so kind, you know. It really did you good, the way she treated you. That is just it. Proper treatment is all we want. Nine-tenths of the sickness we suffer might be cured if we only had proper treatment. If you are ill or feel out of sorts, seek relief from the true friends of the sick and suffering—Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CONTINUED WORKING OF LOCAL MILLS.

THE Bombay Mill-owners' Association has decided wisely, says the *Indian Spectator*, "in asking that the utmost endeavours be made to continue the working of our local mills. The difficulties confronting our mill-owners at present must be, no doubt, great. Yet, the stoping of the mills would entail hardships on thousands of poor workers, which it would not be difficult to conceive. No doubt, a number of these fear-stricken people must be clamoring to leave Bombay; yet there must be a large majority behind, willing and anxious to work on. It would be unkind, to say the least, to deprive say about 80 per cent. of the mill-hands of their daily living by yielding to the clamours of the comparatively few. We trust that the advice of the Bombay Mill-owner's Association will be as wisely followed as it is given; and the recalcitrant millhands may be persuaded to remain by being warned of the consequences that are sure to overtake them and their families on the closing of the mills, at a time like the present."

THE LATE DR. R. MANSER.

Of the late Dr. Robert Manser, the *Indian Spectator* writes: In Dr. Manser the plague has claimed its most notable victim. We regret his death for more reasons than one. A more willing and zealous worker it would be difficult to find in the ranks of the profession. Bombay is not rich in such workers, and the loss of a teacher and citizen like this becomes all the more to be lamented. There is something especially painful in the manner of the death too. We presume that attack was made light of in the beginning. The development and fatal culmination explain many things that were hard to understand before. And though in one sense they exonerate our Municipal executive, in another sense they bring home to them a serious responsibility of which they have acquitted themselves but indifferently." The *Gujerati* states: The much lamented death of Dr. Manser has deprived the medical profession of one of its fore most practitioners, and of the Grant Medical College of one of its successful professors. This unexpected calamity has added not a little to the anxiety of the public. Dr. Manser was living in the healthiest part of the city and the death of a medical man like him and that of Professor Gardner conclusively demonstrate that the plague bacilli have spread over the entire city, though their influence is not equally fatal every where. It is said that latterly Dr. Manser did not attend plague patients, and it is, in our judgment, no use obscuring the questions his death suggests by trying to represent facts in any distorted light."

THE STRIKE ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The recent strike on the G. I. P. Railway, the *Indian Spectator* thinks, has many lessons to teach: "For one thing, it teaches the value of combination, and the helplessness even of a well-organized employing agency before such a combination of its employees. If the cause of the latter is a just one, we are prepared to sympathize with them. If, on the other hand, the combination springs from a sentiment of selfish monopoly, irrespective of the much larger interests of the public, we should be sorry to see it triumph, whether it is got up by Europeans or Natives. One thing is clear, namely, that the G. I. P. Railway Company has hitherto gone in too largely for European, Eurasian, and other Christian servants, to the almost total exclusion of others. We should be truly sorry if the recent strike was merely a protest against the policy of the Manager in favour of new and cheaper labour or to equalize the scale of payment, etc., made to the old hands with those of the new. The strike has its humorous sides also, which have been duly noticed. There is one side, however, which has a very grim humour to disclos, and that is the interpretation put upon the events of the past week by the more ignorant among our masses. It was believed by not a few of them that the strike was got up by the Sirkar in order to prevent the population of Bombay from escaping the horrors of the plague." The *Gujerati* remarks: "The late strike of the G. I. P. Railway guards occasioned intolerable inconvenience and annoyance to the public. For this the railway company is mainly to blame. While the trains of the B. B. & C. I. have been successfully worked by native guards, the G. I. P. has always persisted in employing the agency. Even ticket collectors can not be natives. It was indeed pitiable to see that a company, which is so ostentatiously fond of expensive agency, had to fall back upon native guards and ticket-collectors in an hour of emergency. It is impossible to conceive any think more humiliating than the absolute and unconditional surrender of the company to the imperative demands of its European servants."

AN

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, near the Parsee Fire Temple, on the Pilot Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, lamps, etc., the property of Mrs. M. BYRNE, School Mistress, R. A.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
1 iron-framed cottage piano, full trichord scale, little used.
1 ebonised cottage piano by Rose and Co.
An invoice of English-made steel trunks of sizes.
Teak and black wood household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, sofas, book and hat stands, glass cupboard, whatnot, dressing and washhand tables, round and pier tables, etc.
1 corn-grinding machine.
3 bales 36,000 corks.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong serviceable shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

On TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Mango Grove, Mount Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., brass bedstead, Wheeler and Wilson's foot-sewing machine, Persian carpets, lamps, one brougham by Simpson of Madras, in good condition, one black Australian gelding, height 15-3, a first class carriage horse, one hammerless D. B. B. L. gun, 12 bore, by J. and N. Tolley, with about 200 cartridges, one sporting axider rifle, 577, by J. Hollis and Sons, London, with about 50 cartridges one lady's safety bicycle Premier Model G. with lamp bell and accessories, has been ridden once only, &c., the property of J. R. BAPTY, Esq.
The property of Mr. G. AINSWORTH—
1 powerful bay waler gelding, going in harness.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
The property of a Gentleman—
1 English-made victoria by Kinross, with a strong bay Arab horse and harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th January, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.
A rare opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.
Under instructions from Mr. C. G. Baldock, the well-known Importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Charney Road Station, to the highest bidder, the balance of the shipment ex s s Muttra.
About 34 horses, consisting of high class officers' chargers, hacks, carriage pairs, dog-cart and buggy horses, all sorts and sizes, suitable for British Cavalry and Artillery.
Also 2 Australian cows in full milk with heifer calf; an Australian four-wheeled buggy, with patent self-acting lever, hood and brake complete, in splendid order, nearly new, and a set of single harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a valuable library, consisting of a number of law and other books, the property of the late Mr. P. F. GALLAGHER.
Catalogues are ready, and the books are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
Also teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, cupboards, chest of drawers, bedstead, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded up country.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful c-b pony, about 13-1, aged, quiet to ride and drive
1 bay Arab horse, 14 hands, 9 years old, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 palanquin office-shigram with a grey Arab horse and harness.
1 second-hand victoria with removable coach-box.
1 handsome strong young grey waler mare, believed sound.
1 light iron grey Arab, 14 3, goes in harness, never sick or sorry.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th January, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY K. OIL BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot at Bellasiti Bridge, Tardeo, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premise, the whole of the materials of the buildings and its privy No. 55, Copper smith Cart, Mazagon.
Also the materials of building and its privy, street Nos. 12-16, Dockyard Road, and also some masonary walls of the garden, portions of the compound wall and a privy of the premises Nos. 34, 36, (1) and 38, Dockyard Road and Coppersmith Street, Mazagon.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 15th January, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up in Shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.
GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS.
In boxes of 25 and 50.
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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
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Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.
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Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London, yesterday, 18½ lakhs were allotted to Bombay, and 9½ lakhs to Calcutta, out of the 40 lakhs offered, at 1s. 3 9-32d. tenders at which rate were accepted in full, 4 lakhs of Wire Transfers were also allotted to Calcutta, at 1s. 3 3-8d., the rate obtained for the Bills showing a decline of 1-32d. from the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, and of 5-32d. from the last rate obtained for extra sales on Monday. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks reduced their buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight, making it stand at 1s. 3d. per rupee.

Consols advanced 1-8 per cent. in London yesterday, to 111⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 118. The market rate of discount on short London Bills remained at 3 per cent.; but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced 1-8th per cent., to 3 1/8 per cent. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3/8ths per cent. lower, at £63. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 29 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unaltered in value at 64¼ cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London half-a-cent lower, at 4·87 dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 102¢; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at fcs. 25·22.

The price of Linseed in London yesterday was 34⅛s. per 416 lbs., business done, January-February shipment, to Hamburg, tone of the market firm.

An advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 1-32 per lb.; but all other quotations, spot and arrival were unchanged. The market closed firm; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

Prices of Cotton in New York were quite unchanged yesterday at 7 5-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·16 cents per lb. for April Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales; and the arrivals of the new crop this season now give the following comparison with those in the two preceding years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	21,000	15,000	26,000
Four days' do.	102,000	76,000	124,000
Since 1st Sept. 1896	5,210,000	3,720,000	5,624,000

No Cotton business has been done by the Mills here to-day; but exporters have bought 1,600 bales, consisting of 600 Akote, at Rs. 161; 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 164; 200 Karanja, at Rs. 164; and 100 each of Barampore, at Rs. 165; Julgaum, at Rs. 160; Akola, at Rs. 161; Khundwa, at Rs. 165; and 100 old Westerns, at Rs. 163 per candy. The tone of the market has remained steady, and prices are unchanged.

The official advices by wire from the Cotton-growing districts this morning state that the estimate of the out-turn of the Broach crop is five-eighths. In the Wadwan, Dhollera, and Bhownuggur districts of the Dhollera circle, where picking of the plants had partially begun, the weather had become cloudy and unseasonable, though no rain had actually fallen. The plants were ready for picking in some parts of the Bellary district, where the mornings were cold and dewy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—But little business for shippers' account has been reported to-day in either of these markets; but the feeling has been quiet and steady, quotations having all unchanged.

The Recepts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton.....	7,534 bales.
Gingellyseed.....	616 cwts.
Rice	14,050 "

EXCHANGE opened quiet, and with an unsettled feeling at 1s. 3 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 5-16d. for demand, and at 1s. 31 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small business passing at these rates in the earlier part of the day; but, later on, the market was quieter at a decline of 1-32d. at which a few transactions were also reported, the market closing quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	... 1s. 3 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	... 1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	... 1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	... 1s. 3 7-16d.	"
Francs do.	... 193½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted at opening, at 99 3-8 for Money and 99 5-8 for Account, for 3½ Cents, and rates remained at this level throughout the day to the close; but beyond a few cash transactions there has been nothing doing, and the Account quotation is nominal as is also that for 3 per Cents, at 97.

SHARES—There is nothing to speak of doing in this market, and the quotations which in the absence of fresh business, are unaltered, must be taken as nominal to a great extent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 11.
Baillie, Major, Bo, 20th B I, on leave, from Mhow.
JANUARY 13.
Davidson, Capt. Bo, Inspr of Gym, on duty, from Poona.
Broadfoot, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
JANUARY 14.
Maunsell, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 13.
Baillie, Major, 20th Bo I, from leave, from Mhow.
JANUARY 14.
Broadfoot, Col, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 15th January 1897.

1. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate this morning at 7 o'clock sharp.
2. There will be class firing at Coorla this morning. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
3. The Corps will parade to-morrow (Saturday) on the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.
Dress—Drill Order, without Arms, Putties to be worn.
The launch will leave the Apollo Bunder as soon after 4 as possible.
Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target Practice can parade at the Corps Club at 4-15 p.m. Lamps to be carried. Dress—Drill Order without Arms, Putties to be worn.
4. The competition for the Carter Cup (Inter Sub-divisional Carbine Competition) will take place on the morning of 31st January and on 2 other mornings, dates to be published hereafter. Nos. 1 who wish to avail themselves of the 1st date are requested to notify the same to the Head-quarter Office.
5. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 1st instant—Gunner J. Aspinwall.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Smoking Concert at the Corps Club on Saturday (to-morrow) the 16th instant at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 15th January, 1897.

1. There will be no parade on Saturday afternoon the 16th instant.
2. D Company class-firing will take place at Coorla to-morrow (Saturday) morning. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30 and 6 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned N. C. Officer and Volunteer :—
Corpl. J. J. D'Souza, E Company from 15th January to 1st February 1897.
Vol. C. D'Souza, E Company from 15th January to 28th February 1897.
4. Government Resolutions No. 139 and No. 140, dated 11th January 1897 are published for information :—
Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Frederick John Parrott, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment; and Bertam Henry Hewett, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment.
5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company :—No. 4133 Vol. F. J. Bowker.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. All members wishing to qualify this season for proficiency will send in their names to Lieut. G. W. Moir.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 13.
10 p.m. ... 71·3
THURSDAY.—JANUARY 14.
6 a.m. ... 71·2
10 a.m. ... 79·1
2 p.m. ... 79·3
5 p.m. ... 78·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McKENZIE—January 13, at Byculla, Bombay, the wife of George McKenzie, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAMIER—January 9, at Allahabad, the wife of E. M. D. Chamier, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
MORSHEAD—January 8, at Darjiling, Mrs. Morshead, of a son.
PEYTON—January 1, at Moradabad, the wife of A. G. Peyton, Oudh and Rohilkhund State Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BIRCH—January 7, at Peshawar, Kenneth Alexander Heil well, son of Lieutenant F. W. Birch, I. S. C., aged 7 months.
OAKLEY—At Chittagong, George Oakley, Assistant Engineer to Captain Piperno, on the construction of the Tegga Bridge in the South Lushai Hills, aged 43.
PURKIS—January 5, at Bryn, Dharmsala, Frederick William Purkis, District Engineer, aged 57 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1897.

THE estimate which Lord George Hamilton has given that the famine will cost the Indian exchequer from four to six millions sterling cannot be regarded as much more than mere guess work. The Government of India acknowledge in their last telegram to the Secretary of State that the estimate of the current expenditure on actual famine relief at a lakh of rupees daily is "very rough." If this qualification applies to the money now being spent, it is quite certain that no very definite conclusions can be drawn as to the outlay that will hereafter be incurred. Even when the famine is at an end, and the accounts have been made up, the public will never be supplied with definite information as to the total cost of the calamity to the country. Not only are the accounts of the Indian Exchequer affected by the very great curtailment of trade that is inevitable, by the diminished railway earnings that ensue, and by other like causes that cannot be debited in the accounts of the famine; there is in addition a large expenditure directly entailed by the visitation which is not charged against it. The Government apparently does not desire that the left hand should know what the right hand does in the humane task of saving the lives of the people. Every rupee that can possibly be charged to other heads of account is by departmental order eliminated from the Famine figures. The salaries of officers of the Revenue and other Departments placed on special duty in connection with the famine; the cost of the extra police required; and of the medical staff employed at the relief camps; all grain compensation allowances—these and many other items are put down under departmental heads. They are classified by order of the Comptroller-General as outside the category of expenditure "directly and immediately due" to famine. But under whatever head such items may be debited, the most ingenious sophist would be unable to argue that they would have occurred in the absence of famine. It is difficult to see what advantage is gained by this very curious plan of cooking the accounts, unless it be that Government desires to avoid the charge of extravagence in famine relief which has been levelled in the past against previous administrations.

The Finance Minister will be in a better position to form an approximate estimate of the cost of the famine, when the provisional Provincial budgets for the ensuing year are before him a week hence, the 20th of the month being the last date for their submission. But even then the framing of definite estimates will be no easy matter, for as the extent of the distress becomes more accurately known, district officers will continue to send in amendments of the estimates submitted to the provincial Accountant-Generals. Considerable variation will, therefore, doubtless be shown between the first draft of the provincial Budgets now being submitted to Sir James Westland, and the revised estimates that will have to be sent him by March 10th next in readiness for the preparation of his Financial Statement. It is at present too early to form a definite opinion as to the proposals the Finance Minister may then make, but experts see little or no reason to believe that additional taxation will be imposed. The estimates for the current year showed a small surplus on the basis of an average exchange rate of 1s. 1⅞d. The fact that the sterling value of the rupee has been much higher than this throughout the year, will make a very great difference for the better, to be counted in crores rather than in lakhs. Against this there are the set-offs of greatly diminished receipts from almost all those items of revenue directly connected with trade and agriculture owing to the famine, and also the cost of the relief operations now in progress. So far as the latter heavy item is concerned, no Finance Minister would think for a moment of increasing taxation, until the part of the famine insurance grant spent in the reduction or avoidance of debt during the last sixteen years has been appropriated. The amount of capital with which the country is thus insured to meet famine is nearly five and a-half crores of rupees, and borrowings to that extent will, according to the declared policy of Government, be the first source indented on to meet famine expenditure for which ordinary revenues are not available without an increase of taxation. A loan for five or six millions sterling will probably be raised in London before long. The diminution of receipts from land revenue is likely to be very great. It has been roughly estimated that in our own Presidency alone suspensions to the extent of 40 lakhs—equal to nearly one-tenth of the whole amount estimated in the Provincial Budget—will have to be allowed in respect to the revenue of the current year. Happily in Sind no suspensions will be required, but the receipts for the Province will not be so large as was estimated owing to the inundations of the Indus not being up to expectations on which the figures were based.

Under their contracts with the Supreme Government, Provincial administrations have practically no margin available for famine relief, and will have to look to the central exchequer for the requisite means. It has been suggested to the Finance Minister by more than one of the Provincial Governments that the question of entering upon fresh quinquennial contracts should be postponed until the normal position is re-established. But the Government of India do not concur in this suggestion, and in all probability the contracts will shortly be finally settled without reference to the famine expenditure, for which special grants will be made from time to time. Such help will have to be given without delay in many cases, since the local and presidency treasuries are being heavily taxed to meet the demands for money in the districts. The strain, however, has been somewhat lightened of late by the smallness of the drawings of the Secretary of State, and also by the slackness of trade in the mofussil. The position has so far improved in this Presidency that treasury officers are no longer required to submit the special weekly cash balance report called for by the Accountant-General two months ago. The demand for small coin continues, and it is rather remarkable that while a great deal of coin is being sent away in response to urgent applications, extremely little finds its way back into the central treasury. The mints both in Bombay and in Calcutta are now busily engaged in making small silver coins. The work, besides serving to meet the demand up-country, is bringing in a good profit to Government on account of the excess value of rupee currency over raw silver. In Bombay twenty lakhs worth of small silver pieces are being made for this Presidency and Madras, while at the Calcutta Mint thirty-three lakhs are for Bengal and Upper India. These measures combined will add fifteen lakhs worth of eight-anna pieces; eighteen lakhs worth of four-anna pieces to be issued; and twenty lakhs worth of two-anna pieces, to the currency of the country. In addition the Calcutta Mint is making copper coin for the whole of India to the enormous extent of fifteen lakhs. It is a familiar fact that the people on relief works greatly prefer copper coins to silver in payment for their labour.

Two singularly erroneous letters appeared on the 13th and 14th instant, respectively, under a familiar and ubiquitous signature. In the first letter it is asserted that the plague originated in a sewered district. That is not the case. In the Elphinstone Reclamation district, where the pestilence began, there are no new sewers at all, but only masonry drains of the old type, serving for the carriage both of storm water and sewage. This being, as the writer says, the cardinal point of the letter, it is unnecessary to refer to any other. In the second letter, a quotation is given from Mr. Baldwin Latham's "Sanitation of Bombay," pages 39 and 40, in which it is said that the actual population of the sewered area, the sewage from which finds its way more or less to Love Grove Pumping Station, would be 18 per cent. less than the whole population, or 661,340. Mr. Baldwin Latham could not possibly have used the expression "sewered area" in the sense in which the writer of the letter understands it. What Mr. Latham is speaking of is the area from which sewage finds its way now, more or less, to the Love Grove Pumping Station, not only through the new system of sewers, but also through the old system of drains connected with the new system at Bellasis Bridge. That Mr. Baldwin Latham perfectly understood what he was writing about will be seen by the following further quotation from the "Sanitation of Bombay," page 53: "At the present time, while the sewers are robbed, for a considerable portion of their length, of the sewage that should flow into them, which, if admitted, would keep them in comparatively good order, this sewage is carried by the conduits that should be only used for the discharge of surface water; and in order to avoid during eight months of the year the nuisance of turning sewage into the sea, it is conveyed by the surface water drains; and connections have been made between these drains and the sewers in such a way that everything, including the contents of gullies, which receive a large amount of road detritus, which is daily blown or cast into them, is at once most improperly sent into the sewers." The remedy for that state of things urged by Mr. Baldwin Latham is the completion of the new system of sewers according to the original plans. That recommendation has for the most part remained a dead letter, and the constant silting of the old drains and the new sewers which Mr. Latham depre ated still continues. It will be seen from these facts, that the representations made in the letters referred to—not for the first time—are entirely misleading. At this period when so much is being written about the use and nuisance of the drains of the city, it is well that the general public should know what the truth is.

THE action of the Government of Natal in regard to some hundreds of her Majesty's Indian subjects who desire to earn their living in that Colony, is a singular commentary on the enthusiasm of our colonial cousins for the federation of the Empire under one flag and one Queen. A handful of thirty-five thousand people whose fathers first set foot in Natal some thirty or forty years ago, and are outnumbered by more than ten to one by Africans, take it upon themselves to exclude Natives of India from territory which they can never hope to fill, and in which they could not live at all were it not for the protecting arm of the Empire. It would be interesting to know what view Mr. Chamberlain takes of this repudiation of the right of all her Majesty's subjects to live and labour in all parts of Her Empire. It is nothing less than a scandal that two vessels containing passengers from India have been kept in "quarantine," *i.e.*, refused permission to land their passengers by an organised mob threatening to resist the landing by force, while the local Government testifies its sympathy, not with the victims of this outrage on civic right, but with the law-breakers. The Colonial Secretary wrote a scathing despatch about the refusal of the Transvaal Government to confer the franchise on British sojourners in Johannesburg. Is he equally exercised at the encouragement, and the promise of legislative support given by the Government of Natal to those who refuse to allow other British subjects even to set foot on what is after all Kaffir soil? That remains to be seen. Meanwhile, we have the edifying spectacle of an Attorney-General truckling to a mutinous assembly of five thousand settlers brought together by signal to "protest" against the landing of the Indians. That legal luminary tells them that the Government will forthwith legislate in that sense, and that he has telegraphed to the Government of India to prevent any further influx of Indians into the colony. What reply will the Government of India make to that preposterous and insolent message?

NATAL like Cape Colony has profited largely by the industry and frugality of the natives of India who have settled in that remote part of the world within the last few years. The climate and the presence of a large population of Kaffirs and Zulus, regarded as hewers of wood and drawers of water, have rendered the poor white unwilling to work in field or garden, lest he should be degraded to the level of a working man. As the native African is only an agriculturist when he sets his wife to till ground to prepare it for a crop of maize, the South African cities were left unprovided with table vegetables or fruit until the natives of India supplied both, and, what is more, distributed them to the houses of the citizens. The Indian Borah brought the wares of Manchester and Birmingham—and of Bombay—to the remote settlers, who would otherwise have had to go without until an opportunity presented itself to obtain needful articles by a long journey to a distant town. The value of services thus rendered was fully recognised until the success of the Asiatic market gardener and small trader aroused the jealousy of the short-sighted colonist. Sir Henry Johnston, Commissioner of British Central Africa, has nothing but highest commendation for the work of the Indian trader and power in that region. He has recently taken occasion to make it known that if in the southern part of the Continent the natives of this country are not welcome, they will always get from the British authorities in Central Africa a fair field and effective protection. Major Von Wissmann, the no less clear sighted and energetic pioneer of civilization in German East Africa, has been equally frank and outspoken in acknowledgment of the useful part played by the Natives of India in developing trade and cultivation of the soil in that region. He recommends future administrators to protect and encourage them. Those whom the narow prejudice of Natal rejects can obtain a hospitable reception and find a wide field of usefulness in vast regions compared to which Natal is a negligible quantity.

THE total number of deaths during the week ending Tuesday was 1,638, a further decrease. This is equivalent to a deaths-rate of 10·2 per thousand per annum as compared with 10·7 last week, and 11·5 the week before. But it must be remembered that this rate is calculated on a population of 821,764. It is well known the there is a much smaller number of people than this within Mumicipal limit at the present time. Therefore it is rather premature to congratulate ourselves on any improvement in the public health. The number of deaths from fevers of all kinds is 789, a slight decrease on the preceding week, the total of bubonic cases being 335 as against 390. Fatal cases of phthisis are given at 276 against 293, whilst diseases of the respiratory organs are responsible for 228 as compared with 220 last week. Upper Colaba, South Fort, Esplanade, and the Harbour have been free in the past week, but fatal cases have occurred in every other district. Worli has been as bad as Kamatipura, having lost one in every thousand of the population, the total of the former division being 21, and that of the latter 29. In Dhobi Talao the number of deaths was 35; North Fort, Umarkhady, Fanaswady, Khetwady, Girgaum, Tardeo, Byculla, Parel, and Sewree also counting double figures. Jews and Chinese have been the only two communities which have escaped this week, Jains having lost eleven; Brahmins, 18; Lingaets and Bhatias, one each; Hindus, 189; Lower Castes, 10, Musalmans, 19; Parsis, 44; Native Christians, 31; Eurasians, 8; and Europeans, 3.

THE late Mr. Henry Fell Pease's place in the House of Commons has been taken by his nephew, Mr. Alfred Pease, who was senior member for York City from 1885 to 1892. Mr. Alfred Pease is a son of Sir Joseph, and is married to a grand-daughter of General Havelock, of mutiny fame. His opponent, Colonel Ropner, is a naturalised German, who went over to England a poor workingman, and is now one of the largest and wealthiest shipowners on the North-East Coast. Last year he presented Stockton-on-Tees, the town of whose Volunteers he is the commandant, and in which he resides, with a public park at a cost of between forty and fifty thousand pounds, an act for which, had he been a native of this country, he might have expected a knighthood. But in the North of England the people were not sufficiently grateful to return him to Parliament. Indeed, he was rejected by one of the largest majorities on record. The late Mr Henry Fell Pease only won the seat in 1895 by 587 votes; Mr. Alfred Pease wins it by 4,080, only 23 less than the number by which the late number was victorious in 1885 over the Hon. Guy Dawnay, before Home Rule had split up the Liberal Party.

IT is notified that his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr. H. M. Thompson, B.A., M.Inst. C.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE silver held in the Mint on account of tenderers for British dollar coinage on Wednesday evening was Rs. 2,12,000 in value. Nearly twenty lakhs worth of silver was in hand, great part of it for coining small silver pieces required for purposes of famine relief. In addition thirteen and-a-half lakhs of silver was awaiting assay.

WITH a view to afford every facility to passengers availing themselves of the Austrian Lloyd's as well as the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamers, it has been arranged between the two Companies in case of return passages booked by either Company to allow passengers to proceed one way by one and return by the other Company, this arrangement will prove a special boon to the three months' leave passengers. Passengers taking in Europe an interchangeable return ticket proceed to India via Marseilles if the outward passage be booked by the Messageries Maritimes Company and return to Europe by the Austrian Lloyd's Company via Brindisi or Trieste and *vice versa* in case the outward passage be booked by this Company. The same arrangement is applicable to passengers proceeding from India to Europe.

YESTERDAY, at the meeting of the Corporation, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi's motion for the appointment of Mr. Hankin, as a scientific adviser to the Municipality, was rejected by a majority.

DURING the month of November 14,918 khandis of cotton valued at Rs. 25,30,278 were exported from Bombay to foreign ports.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. W. WRAY, on return to duty, is to act as Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

MR. W. HEYLAND, Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been appointed to the Second Grade.

MR. W. T. MORISON, I.C.S., on relief, is appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Sholapur.

MR. R. E. ENTHOVEN, I.C.S., has been appointed Inspector of Factories within the limits of the Nagar Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 12, was 1638, giving a death-rate

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

A meeting was held at Glasgow, yesterday, under the presidency of the Provost, when an Indian Famine Fund was organised.

Lancashire is making special efforts in the matter of the Famine Fund.

Mr. Astor has subscribed two thousand pounds towards it.

THE CLEVELAND ELECTION.

Mr. Alfred Pease, the Liberal candidate, has been elected member for Cleveland in the place of the late H. T. Pease, having polled 5,508 votes against 4,080 polled by Lieutenant-Colonel Ropner, the Unionist candidate.

THE SUGAR COMMISSION.

The members of the Sugar Commission of Enquiry have sailed for the West Indies.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Transport Britannia has sailed for Bombay.

THE INDIAN QUESTION AT NATAL.

DURBAN, JAN. 13.

Five thousand Durbanites, on a given signal, assembled on the wharf, to-day, to protest against the landing of Indians from the ships in the roadstead.

The Attorney-General promised early legislature in the matter, and meanwhile telegraphed to the Indian officials to prevent any further influx of Indians into the Colony.

The meeting having acquiesced in these arrangements then dispersed and the Indians landed.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 9th instant, arrived here, at 3-30 a.m., to-day.

THE FAMINE.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

The following is an extract from a telegram from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, dated January 10, on the famine. After giving figures of the area and the relief-works in all districts, the telegram continues:—In all provinces those on relief are mainly low castes and labourers with many weavers in Madras, Bombay, and Central Provinces, specially employed in weaving. Few cultivators are yet on relief, except in Burma, where the distinction is unimportant, and in districts of the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh and Central Provinces, which have suffered from several bad harvests in succession, where small cultivators are already on relief, and even some of the better classes beginning to come. The general condition of the people is fairly good or good in affected tracts, but were weakened by several bad harvests in succession, especially in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Central Provinces. They exhibit manifest signs of privation when first coming on relief-works, or into poor-houses. And everywhere great suffering exists among the classes reluctant to claim Government-relief till the past resources are exhausted. Fodder is scarce in many affected tracts, and in parts the people are disposing of their cattle, often at nominal prices. The health and condition of the relief workers is everywhere satisfactory. Relief arrangements are adequate in connection with the present distress. The machinery previously elaborated has worked well owing to the suddenness of the demand for relief over a large area. The test conditions are not always strictly enforced at first, but this has now been remedied, and the organization is being rapidly expanded to meet growing demands. The numbers on relief will now increase rapidly and continue to grow till the reaping of the spring harvest in March-April gives employment, and must remain large until autumn crops reaped in September. Landlords often assisted by loans are doing much for their tenants and private charity are active especially in the larger towns. Advances are being freely given by Government generally without interest for construction and repair of wells and embankments to extend and secure spring crops and for the employment of famine-stricken in the agricultural improvements, stamp duty remitted in cases of all loans public or private for relief of distress. Government forests are thrown open to grazing and the extraction of jungle products and surplus grass sent as fodder to affected tracts food stocks is reported ample; in Burma adequate; in Madras, where rayots of affected tracts hold large stocks, sufficient for a year; in affected districts of Bombay, generally sufficient; in Punjab, where dealers of one affected district, said to be holding up enormous stocks, though south-eastern districts importing from Sind, sufficient for the present; in North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Central Provinces, where spring crops are expected to carry them on to autumn harvest, and except in one district, sufficient for the present; in Bengal, where rice can be promptly imported from Burma, adequate arrangements have been made locally for supply of relief camps. Inland Railway rates for grain have been reduced. Government has publicly proclaimed its rigid policy of non-interference with private enterprise and abstention from purchase on its own account, save possibly in definite tracts under special conditions of difficulty. At a very rough estimate the Government is already spending well over one lakh of rupees daily in actual relief of the famine-stricken.

THE GOVERNOR IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JAN. 14.

H. E. the Governor drove to inspect the relief-works at Sinde, this morning, where 611 men, 785 women, 465 working children, and 720 non-workers, a total of 2,581 persons, obtain relief. On all the other works visited, the people show signs of good health and good condition, also the children, their general health being excellent.

His Excellency stays with the Collector at Nasik, to-day, and returns by the night train.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Imperialist left here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Can Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind left here, at 1 p.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 9 a.m., on Saturday next.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dholleras	3 14-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	29 11-16

THE WHITTAKER TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 14.

The case against Mr. Templeton was resumed to-day, before Mr. A. Williams, First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.

Ruth, the ayah, and the Templetons' butler being re-called, said, corroboratively, that in addition to the Templetons, the people who went in and out of Mrs. Whittaker's room were Nawabs Sarvar Jung and Mahbob Yar Jung. Mr. Lowndes said that in eliciting this information he did not wish it inferred that the names mentioned necessarily had any connection with deceased, upon whom he wished as far as possible to avoid throwing dirty water, nor on accused; he merely wished to ascertain whether anybody else, besides Mr. Templeton, took in medicines to deceased.

Mrs. McNamara the nurse, explained Mr. Templeton's alleged familiarity with Mrs. Whittaker by saying he kissed her twice during her illness in witness's presence, and seemed very grieved on seeing her so low, in fact, he cried.

Mr. Leslie, the chemist at Abid Company, produced Mr. Templeton's accounts showing articles taken by and for Mrs. Whittaker and put down to his account; and the compounder at Abid's testified to having supplied Mr. Templeton one box of Cockle's pills, and two ounces liquid extract of Ergot on the 19th of June.

Ellama, the water woman, said she saw the sweeper woman dig a hole in Mr. Templeton's compound, and that she had a bundle of white cloth, but did not see the contents of the bundle.

Mrs. Williams, the next witness, said she was in charge of Sir Salar Jung's children. Witness met Mrs. Whittaker at the races last year, when she noticed Mrs. Whittaker was pregnant. Witness had repeated conversations with Mrs. Whittaker, during which she told her that she should have arranged things better with Mr. Templeton.

The case is adjourned till to-morrow.

DAMAUN NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Damaun on January 13, says:—The influx of people coming here from Bombay to avoid the plague continues unabated. We notice among them graduates of the Bombay University and a member of an eminent firm of solicitors of your city, who is a native of this place, and who being much esteemed for his ingenuous disposition by his Hindu as well as Christian friends and acquaintances, has been accorded a hearty welcome on his visit to his birth place after a lapse of seven years. Jairam Gopal, a resident of this place, who, on his arrival from Bombay, was refused admittance into the city, died four days ago of bubonic fever at Vapi. A young Bramin, by name Vallabhram Fakir, employed in Bombay, arrived in Upper Damaun about a week ago complaining of slight fever and died on the 11th instant of bubonic fever, leaving a widow of only nine years. Mr. Hirasa alias Pranjiwandass Motilal, a wealthy gentleman, and Mr. Vithaldass Maneckial, aresident of this place, happened, on their way to Damaun, to be passengers in the B. B. & C. I. through mixed train, which left Bombay after the down mail train of Friday last and had a collision at Gholvad with the Ahmedabad mail train. Fortunately they occupied a carriage in the middle of the train, and therefore escaped being much hurt, but the tremendous bumping the carriage received seems to have given such a shock to Mr. Hirasa that since his return here, he has been compelled to remain under medical treatment. In this city the number of Deccani or Marathi-speaking Hindus is considerably small compared with Gujratti Hindus and hence a kirtan in Marathi is an unusual occurrence, inasmuch as no Marathi hardas deems it profitable to come here. In perfect ignorance of the real state of the city, a Nasik hardas Nilkanth Sitaram Tarvo with four followers and a horse, on his way to Baroda, came here, and in order that a man pretending to be learned in the Hindu shastras and purans should not leave Damaum utterly disappointed, Dr. N. R. Salputo, who is almost the leader of the Marathi Hindus of Lower Damaun arranged a public kirtan of the hardas, which was delivered in the spacious hall, belonging to Shet Khorbchand Dharamchand which he has left at the disposal of the Gowraksha, Uttejak Mandali of this place. The learned preacher's kirtan was delivered in a very lucid manner, interspersed with numerous Sanskscrit stanzas and puranic and witty stories, expressing deep regret at the calamity that had been brought by the plague on Bombay, which was one of the principal places in India where hundreds of shastris, puranics, and hardas learned in Sanskrit were liberally patronized. After the kirtan, which was attended by a large number of persons and which lasted for four hours, was over at midnight, Mr. Gunpatarao Rambhawoo Chonbal, a member of the managing committee of the Gowraksha Uttejak Maudali, delivered a short speech dwelling on the high merits of the learned Hardas and the novelty of the occasion and presented a beautiful garland of flowers and a bouquet to the Hardas, and in a sound address eulogised the zeal of the learned Doctor towards the weal of the city and placed round his neck a garland of flowers; the third garland being presented to a sojourner from Bombay followed by a few words by way of thanks for the interest he has taken in the welfare of this city. The Gowraksha Uttejak of Damaun was started about two years ago with the object of protecting cows from the hands of the butchers here. It is managed by a Committee having Mr. Jumnadas Nanabhai as its president, Mr. Jagashanker Nandran as Secretary and Mr. Harilal Narrotumdas as treasurer. Its present funds are Rs. 250 invested at interest and owns five cows.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE annual competition for the Blackheath Gold Medal and Handicap took place on Wednesday and Thursday mornings, when the number of entries was rather smaller than usual.

Mr W P Pechey won the medal with 41 and 40=81 from scratch
Mr H Bromley won the Handicap with 46 and 50=96 minus 20=76

The scores of the scratch men for the medal were as under:—

		MEDAL, 1st Round	2nd Round	Total
1	W C Pechey	41	40	81
2	Dr D Macdonald	44	44	88
3	L J Robertson	44	47	91
4	C H S Boggs	49	43	92
5	C E Nixon	49	45	94

The scores for the handicap were as under:—

		1st round	2nd round	Total	Points	Net Scores
1	H Bromley	46	50	96	—20	76
2	W C Nigel Jones	46	52	98	—18	80
3	W P Pechey	41	40	81	Scr	81
	W Garlick	47	46	93	—12	81
5	C M F Reid	43	42	85	Scr	85
	P F Fisher	46	47	93	—8	85
7	Dr D Macdonald	44	44	88	Scr	88
	D R Love	52	50	102	—14	88
9	L J Robertson	44	47	91	Scr	91
10	C H S Boggs	49	43	92	Scr	92
11	C E Nixon	49	45	94	Scr	94

Complete returns not received for Messrs. R. A. English, A. Cameron, P. G. Irvine, and W. E. Young.

There will be the usual handicap race on Saturday for Ships' boats, entries for which will close, at 4 p.m., to-day (Friday).

SERANG CERTIFICATES FOR STEAM LAUNCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would much like through the medium of your columns to call the attention of the public to the great risk to life which must inevitably follow the indiscriminate issue of certificates to unqualified serangs of steam-launches. Competency certificates for this work, and in accordance with the "Steam Vessels Act," are only to be issued to men who have served a stated period on a steam-launch, and who have shown to the satisfaction of the authority concerned that they have a through practical knowledge of the work. This, however, does not appear to be the case, for at the present time a number of serangs who command these launches are ignorant of the crudest rudiments of the profession. It is not for me to say with whom the fault lies, but to show the fact of its existence and the need for its speedy amendment. Most of the accidents which occur in this port may be traced to the incapacity of the serangs in charge. I remember, not long ago, a steam-launch during its passage from Uiva to Bombay, *via* Elephanta, running a ground. At the time there were a large number of ladies and gentlemen on board. It was several hours before the launch could be floated. On enquiry it turned out that the fault lay entirely with the serang, and that this was not the only time that he had seriously endangered the lives of those entrusted to his care. While I am writing, I am informed that this man has been dismissed, and that no further proceedings are to be taken against him. It is somewhat satisfactory to learn this; but ought not the matter to be brought before the notice of the Port Officer in order to have his certificate dealt with? An enquiry into the manner by which he obtained his certificate would probably lead to an interesting revelation, and would enable the authorities to guard against the fraudulent acquisition by similar persons of these important certificates.—Yours, &c., EX-MARINE.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, DEC. 25.

IT appears as if the principal function of the new paper, the *British Review*, is to be the education of its readers in social economics. An editor could hardly propose for his paper a more useful purpose. Questions are continually cropping up in which the ordinary reader is liable to be led astray by popular clamour or by ignorance. You have all remarked that in Anglican churches the Ten Commandments are always put up on the wall. This is in recognition of the fact that in everything connected with the conduct of life the rudimentary principles must be repeated over and over again, and cannot be too often repeated, so that not only are the Commandments read aloud at morning service, but they may be read in silence while the service is going on by the whole congregation. Very good. Now in all these questions of the day certain principles which underlie the facts and should command the reason are liable to be forgotten. I should like to see such a paper provide for its readers every week a lesson on these principles; even an actual course, popularly written, of social economy; this paper seems better fitted than any other for the serious consideration of the thousand and one problems of the day. Only, as regards the principles, most of us are pretty ignorant. Very little knowledge indeed will have to be taken for granted. So far as the *British Review* has gone it shows that these subjects can be treated so as to be interesting and intelligible to every person with any claims to education.

I will explain a little what I mean from this week's paper. What does taxable wealth mean? Now, Mr. Childers, who is reckoned an able man, contends that in estimating taxable wealth a large amount of income is reckoned many times over. He puts it this way:

A receives from B £500 for rent.
A pays C £500 for salary.
C pays D £500 for law work.
D pays E £500 for building.
E pays F £500 for a picture.
F pays G £500 for rent.

This £500 has thus been received, and paid away, six times in a few months. But income tax is paid on it by every man in turn. Therefore, the taxable wealth of the country, now represented by six times £500, should be only £500. What do you make of that? I confess that at first sight it seemed as if Mr. Childers had made a remarkable discovery. The true position, however, is set forth by the *British Review*, in a way that everybody can understand. It is this. The sovereigns making up the £500 are not wealth; they represent wealth. On the first transaction the £500 represent rent, possession of a house or a farm. On the second this amount represents the wealth of services rendered; on the third they represent the use of skilled intelligence; on the fourth they represent wages due to builders; on the fifth they are paid in exchange for a valuable picture, and so forth. In fact, we have nothing to do with the actual money, which represents in each case some form of wealth.

The average man knows very little. For instance, the writer says in this article, "Mr Childers can hardly have committed the truly infantile blunder of identifying wealth with sovereigns." Now ask the average man of parts and education what he thinks about it. Ask him in Lincoln's Inn; ask him in the College of Physicians; he will confess that he has always considered sovereigns as wealth. When you explain to him that sovereigns are only wealth because they can be exchanged for things desired by the owner, he will accept the difference. But nothing will prevent that man, so rooted is the prejudice in favour of sovereigns, from continuing to be an ardent collector of them.

The first, or preliminary, number of "The Children of the Hour—A Paper of the Few," lies before me. If the promise of its preliminary number be fulfilled, it will come like certain pens, as a boon and a blessing to men. The Paper for the Few will cost you three guineas a year, and will appear—an eight-paged tract, of which one page will consist of advertisements—twice a week, perhaps three times. The essays, we are told in this preliminary number, "will reach you in a fair envelope by the penny post; they are too precious for the wrapper: . . . you will soon come to see the packet with a thrill of delight. . . . On occasion we shall be flippant; on occasion serious; but as our flippancy shall be seasoned with good sense, so our seriousness shall not be dull. . . . For the most part you will find us genial; you will always find us sane. . . . The names of those who will write are before you; we are all proved pens. . . . We write for you, gentle reader. . . . You, Sir, are a man of the world, a man of taste; you, Madam, are a gentle woman; you will understand and enjoy us. We promise you much, indeed; we shall perform more; or there are no wits in England. In all likelihood this paper will be as important an authority on the manners of the end of the nineteenth century as are the *Tatler*, the *Guardian*, and the *Spectator* on those of the beginning of the eighteenth."

I call this a very attractive programme. The most difficult thing in the world, and the rarest, is to be a *censor morum* in the Addisonian manner, which was all that this prospectus promises to become; good natured, genial, sensible, and sane. Add that the Addisonian style did not belong to a little clique, that its possessors were not young men who believed, above all things, in themselves; and, further, that they took broad views of men and manners. Considering all these things, I shall look for the early numbers with very great interest. There are some very eminent "hands" in the list of writers. There are others whom the Editor is no doubt drilling and driving into the Addisonian style, in the practice of which, one may remark, they will greatly astonish their friends. Frankly, I trust that the promise of the preliminary number will be kept, and that we shall really get a sheet independent in politics, sane in criticism, genial and well-bred in style.

The papers are full of Pension Fund schemes. It seems a good opportunity to trot out my own pet scheme. I give it to you, dear readers, once a year or so. It divides into two parts, viz, (1) The purchase of a pension to begin, say, at sixty, either for men or women workers. This plan I venture to commend with the greatest earnestness to all young women at work, and especially High school mistresses, journalists, and others making fairly good incomes for the time being, *but with an unproductive old age before them.*

Now consider. A pension of £100 a year, beginning at the age of sixty, can be obtained by the sinking of a sum varying from £21 to £30 a year between the ages of 20 or 21 to 30 or 31. A pension of £80 can be obtained by sinking an annual sum of £17 to £24 a year between the same ages. Think of the enormous advantage of securing your pension by this sacrifice in your youth! For a man, say, a clerk, it is just as necessary. Think of the man at sixty, bitterly lamenting that he neglected to buy such a pension when he was young, and might have afforded it very well. (2) The other side of this scheme is the Endowment of the Daughter. Dear Madam, you would like your daughter to be independent at a certain age—say at 45. If the child is now two or three you can buy her, every year till she is twelve, an annuity which will begin at 45, and will amount to about £50 a year, by paying about £20 a year. Perhaps it will be to great a pull. Then make it a pension of £30 a year, at a corresponding reduction. But do not—do not neglect—to make this provision for your girls.

I think the following claim one of the most remarkable on record. Of course, when an old building is pulled down or sold, there are notices of claims and rights, and what are called "easements," made by the neighbours. Some five or six years ago there was still standing a city church, called St. Olave Jewry, sacred to the memory of many generations who were born here, lived here, died here, and were buried here: in fact, it was an ordinary city church, one of those which ought to be preserved in memroy of our ancestors. But to a Bishop nothing is sacred—certainly nothing that has been consecrated after the form of the church, or by the atmosphere of five hundred years of prayer and praise. Down came the church; it was sold. On the day of the sale the ordinary notices of rights and easements were served upon the auctioneer. Among them one gentleman put in a claim on being deprived of the right of smoking a pipe on the roof of the church. It appeared that he could get out of his window upon the roof, and that it had been his custom on a warm evening to sit there and take his evening solace of tobacco. I do not know if he received any compensation for the infringement of this "right."

That man who bravely abandons all forms of faith and creates a church all for himself, without any proselytes, adherents, followers or disciples is surely worthy of admiration. A Church all for himself; if a Christian Church all for himself, the more admirable is his courage. Well! the thing has been done; it has been done, not by one man only, but by two or three, each one of whom has created his own Church for himself. What modesty—what charity—what breadth and depth of human love—what keenness of vision—have been invoked and used before these fair flowers of religion became possible! It is on Colonial—Imperial, but not British—soil that they have grown. New Zealand is the place. There they have recently held a religious census. Out of the whole there is one "Esoteric Christian," one "Salvation Catholic," one "Natist," and one "Truist." It is a long way to New Zealand, but in imagination one can see these four profound thinkers standing each at the door of his own Church, ringing the bell for himself, the congregation. At the service of the "Natist" one cannot assist even in imagination. The mystery of that form of faith cannot be so much as guessed. All by himself! Think of the dreariness of it! Heaven itself designed for him by himself! Think of the lonesomeness! Zimmermann, who wrote on Solitude, is the only man who could adequately tackle the situation. And he has gone, and now presumably sits among a crowd.

Why is it that the travellers in a tram car are cheered by the presence of two excellent and even brilliant lamps, one at each end, while those who journey by the omnibus sit in a gloomy twilight with one flickering lamp to prevent them from complaining that they are in total darkness? It is my lot on most evenings to sit after dark for a journey of nearly an hour in such an omnibus with such a glimmering light to cheer me. It is perfectly impossible to read; it is nearly impossible to see the faces of one's fellow passengers, which is sometimes better and more instructive than reading. The light is a survival of former days; if you look at a certain picture in Hogarth's *Rake's Progress*, you will see the lamplighter filling the little box with oil; he is then going to stick it in the lamp, which all night long will give forth that feeble glimmer which seemed to the Londoners such a glorious illumination of the night. I am looking for the omnibus motor: it will not only travel more swiftly than the ancient ark which now creepeth slowly over the face of the roads, but it will also have two lights by which one can see one's neighbour smill; at present, those who know each other have to feel for this outward manifestation of mirth. But, indeed, in this twilight, which suggests the Styx and Charon's Boat, there is little mirth; we sit in subdued resignation; now and then sleep—a short interruption of gloom—seizes one happier than the rest. Then we sigh in envy. Sometimes the Ticket Surveyor looks in, wearing on his manly breast, as a nobleman used to wear his Star, that Order of Merit conferring the electric lamp at the buttonhole. Then we sit up; then we look around us while he examines the tickets; the ark is filled with light, Styx and Charon and his ghosts vanish. But he leaves us. Ah! Fair Ticket Surveyor—gentle Ticket Surveyor-sweet Ticket Surveyor—fly not yet—leave us not to darkness and to ourselves." He goes, and the glimmer, the feeble, fleeting, shimmering, sinking, falling, trembling, uncertain glimmer, once more plays upon our faces and paints them in shadowy unearthly black and white.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Dunera, Captain James Smith, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Southampton, which port she left on the 22nd December. The Dunera called at Queenstown on the 24th, Port Said on the 2nd January, and Suez on the 3rd instant. She has brought drafts of various regiments consisting of 47 officers, 13 ladies, 6 children, 5 warrant officers, 5 women, and 11 children; 1,200 men rank-and-file 26 women, and 43 children. During the voyage strong gales with heavy sea were encountered at the mouth of the English channel and in the Bay of Biscay, and also she had one day bad weather in the Mediterranian off the coast of Tunis. For the remainder of the voyage fine and cool weather was experienced. There were two deaths during the voyage, those of Private H. Slade, of Oxford Light Infantry, on the 12th January; and of Private F. Blake, of Somerset Light Infantry, on the 13th January, from natural causes, and both were buried at sea with due honours. The usual entertainments were held on board, concerts, sports, &c., being arranged to break the monotony of the voyage. The following is the list of officers:—

Lieut-Col and Mrs H H Costobadie, R H A
Lieut R C Fairfax, 2nd Durham L I
Capt F C Briggs, 1st Devon Regt
2nd P E Knapp, 1st Devon Regt
Capt A R Food, 1st Somerset, L I
Lieut C G Rawling, 1st Somerset L I
Capt J F N Birch, R A
Lieut and Mrs H E T Kelly, R A
Lieut R W Boger, R A
Lieut P P Langston, R A
2nd-Lieut H I Greig, R A
Capt and Mrs E F Brereton, 1st Northampton
Surg-Major and Mrs R C K Laffan, A M Staff
Surg-Major A Hewitt, A M Staff
Surg-Capt W Kiddle, A M Staff
Surg-Capt R W H Jackson, A M Staff
Surg-Capt W W Smith, A M Staff
Surg-Capt F G Faichnie, A M Staff
Surg-Capt A Stables, A M Staff
Surg-Lieut J P Silver, A M Staff
Surg-Lieut C K Morgan, A M Staff
Surg-Lieut A E Milner A M Staff
Lieut L C O Mansergh, Royal Navy
Lieut C R de C Foot, Royal Navy
2nd-Lieut H R Moseley, 4th Hussars
Lieut A W F Knox, I S Corps
Lieut F W H Forteath, I S Corps
Lieut H B Rattray, I S Corps
2nd-Lieut W A S Walker, I S Corps
2nd-Lieut F Adams, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs F M Aitken and daughter, 2 A and S High
Capt D Baird, 1st Royal High
2nd-Lieut H C Stockwell, 2nd High L I
Lieut J L Powys, 2nd Oxford L I
Wife of Major Compton and child, 1st Northamptonshire
Wife of Capt A Parkin and child, 1st Northamptonshire
Rev A E Bull, acting C of E Chaplain
Rev J E McCarten D D acting R C Chaplain
Miss A M Murray, Indian Nursing Service
Miss C R Skinner, Indian, Nursing Service
Wife of Surg-Capt Wade-Brown A M Staff
Wife of Capt Searle and child I S Corps

FROM QUEENSTOWN TOWN.

Major T E Compton, 1st Northamtonshire
Capt G F Menzies, 2nd South Lancashire
Lieut M A Ord, 2nd South Lancashire
Lieut C G Birch, 2nd South Lancashire
2nd Lieut J G Healy, 2nd Oxford L I
Lieut M P Phelps, 2nd Derby Regt
2nd. Lieut H B Pennell, 2nd Derby Regt
Maj and Mrs A H B Clough 2nd R Munster Fusiliers
2nd Lieut R T Carreg, 1st Shropshire L I
Lieut H E Chapman, 2nd Border Regt
Capt F W Kerr D S O, 1st Gordon High landers

THE GROUNDING OF THE S. S. KHEDIVE.

ON inquiry at Messrs. Dada Abdoola and Co.'s offices at Jackeria Street, we learn that the s. s. Khedive had not been floated up to yesterday evening. Arrangements are being made with Shepherd and Co., to tow the vessel at hige tide. All the European passengers who had been invited aboard for the trial trip were safely landed at Porebunder. The Khedive, on her return, was to proceed to South African ports. Mr. Dada Abdoola, the owner, was aboard. The Khedive is of 3,868 tons nett and 2,247 tons register. She was built in 1877, at Greennock, by Messrs. Caird and Co., for the P. and O. Co. Her length is 377·6, breadth 42·4, and depth 33·0.

GEORGE CATLIN, the famous artist who spent so many years amongst the North American Indians, was perhaps the first to point out the great importance of breathing through the nose, which is the natural means for the purpose. The wild Indians taught him the value of this habit, and they had simply learnt it by experience; but the recent researches of bacteriologists have shown us that the nose, besides tempering and cleaning the air for the lungs, is an excellent microbe killer. Every pint of air breathed by an adult in a city contains about 15,000 microbes, and in some parts the figure rises to millions. Yet when this air is thrown out of the passages of the nose it is absolutely without a microbe.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT GHOLWAD.

THE belief that the late accident on the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Gholwad station was caused by the defective working of the points, consequent upon the removal of two bolts from the lever by hillmen desirous of loot, is not shared by the officials who have enquired into the subject. The arrest of the pointsman (who was not killed, as was at first alleged) and also of the assistant station-master shows the direction in which the view of the officers' suspicion rests. The official theory is that the pointsman fell asleep at his post, and was only awakened by the mail train passing by on the wrong line. It is supposed that he immediately sprang up, and reversed the points, which could be done without difficulty at the slow rate the train was travelling, and that this led to the derailment of the mail van and the carriage following it. The absence of the bolts is believed to be due to the anxiety of the pointsman to cover up the mistake that had led to such disastrous consequences. The theory is that he removed them in the darkness and confusion that prevailed after the accident happened. This view is strengthened in the official mind by the fact that the bolts were evidently removed with a spanner, an implement which hillmen would not be likely to possess, and that they were found only a few yards from the scene. The two men under arrest will shortly be placed upon their trial. In regard to some comments appearing in the *Pioneer*, it may be stated that the mail-train on the B. B. and C. I. line is always fitted with the vacuum brake.

JUBBULPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPUR, JAN. 12.

WE are just now enjoying very delightful weather, the clouds which overhung the place have all disappeared, and it is once more cold. The winter this year is not as severe as it is wont to be. Hopes for more rain are still entertained, as the few showers we had at Christmas time were insufficient to put the winter crops into a flourishing condition. Famine still prevails, and it is a sad sight to see the starving poor roaming the streets in search of any morsel of edible matter to satisfy their hunger. Although there are several poor houses in Jubbulpur (one a Government institution), yet the numbers of famine-stricken persons does not seem to grow less. This no doubt is due to the great influx of beggars who are constantly coming into Jubbulpur from its vicinity.

Jubbulpur is just now mourning the sad loss, and will long continue to do so, of her late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Alan Duff, a gentleman in every sense of the word. His death, which took place last Tuesday night, has caused a sad gloom over us. He died after a short illness—pneumonia, culminating in brain fever. His last four days were spent in the wildest state of delirium. He contracted the fatal disease at Kutungee, 24 miles from here, where he went on Famine Relief duty. He was one of the most popular officers the C. P. could boast of. He had won the love and respect of all who had anything to do with him. He took a great deal of interest in averting the present famine, and in saving the lives of the famine-stricken ones. Alas! he gave his own life for the lives of those poor creatures around him.

The following instance will show how deeply he took to heart the misery the famine is causing. During the last moments of his life and in delirium he was constantly heard to say "The poor people are dying, and I am unable to save them." He died at the early age of 36 years. He leaves a widow and son, besides his aged parents at home.

A general public meeting was held yesterday morning in the Town Hall to express public regret and sympathy at the death of Mr. Duff, and to consider steps to perpetuate his memory in Jubbulpur, with the result that a committee of 11 gentlemen was formed to collect subscriptions and to erect such a memorial as the funds so collected will permit.

Mr. Fox-Strangways from Seoni succeeds as Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Duff makes the third Deputy Commissioner we have lost by death within the last ten months. All three died in working in the Famine Relief Works.

The Chief Commissioner, Mrs. Lyall, and the Misses Lyall are still in our midst. Yesterday evening Mrs. Lyall gave a Christmas tree to the children of Christ Church Sunday School, the Rev. and Mrs. Cole giving the "Tea." About 52 children besides teachers were present, and the whole was a brilliant success, and has provided the topic of talk among the little ones for some time to come. The Railway Institute give their annual sports for children on the 15th and 16th, to be followed by a fancy dress ball. At the University sports, held at Agra at the beginning of the month, the Jubbulpur Government College represented an athletic team, and I am pleased to say that Mr Venkat Ratram, captain of the Jubbulpur College Cricket team, won the 2nd medal for putting the shot and throwing the cricket ball. Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, late Headmaster and senior assistant of the Christ Church Boy's School intend opening a private school shortly. Mr. Gariah succeeds as Headmaster, he hails from Byculla. Last Thursday evening the Freemasons of Lodge Alexandra gave their Installation Banquet, when the officers for the ensuing year were installed.

JOTTINGS FROM AHMEDABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Ahmedabad on Tuesday, says:—Shahi Baug, the official residence of the Commissioner, Northern Division, was, this afternoon, the scene of a gay and fashionable gathering of English and Native ladies and gentlemen. Mr. and Mrs. Lely, who have done so much for Surat by promoting social intercourse between Europeans and Natives and by their other public acts, have made themselves equally popular in Ahmedabad by their kind and courteous treatment of the natives and by their attempt to maintain cordial relations between the ruling and the ruled. Since their arrival in Ahmedabad in the beginning of the last monsoon several mixed gatherings of Europeans and natives have been organised by them at their hospitable mansion, and on all these occasions as well as on occasions of gatherings of a more public nature, Mrs. Lely was invariably the focus of admiration of the assembled guests, especially of the native ladies. On the present occasion about 75 Native and European ladies and gentlemen were invited, and a party of native acrobats from Upper India entertained them for some time with a display of some of their clever feats. Punctually at the appointed hour the guests began to arrive, and were received by Mr. and Mrs. Lely at the entrance. After witnessing the performances of the acrobats, which included some excellent feats of strength and skill, and expending some time in exchanging social amenities and playing a few friendly games, the party broke up well pleased with the afternoon's entertainment, but not before doing ample justice to the excellent refreshments provided by the hosts. The general opinion prevailing here is that if the country possessed a few more officers of the stamp and ability of Mr. Lely, all the discontented talk we read of now-a-days in the Native papers would cease.

The influx of people from Bombay fleeing from the plague raging there is increasing every day, and according to a rough estimate over 10,000 people have contributed to the increase of the population of the city. Almost every train from Bombay brings a case or two of bubonic fever, which shows either that the arrangements in Bombay for preventing plague-stricken persons from entering on their journey are defective, or that the symptoms of the malady develop during the course of the journey. Passengers thus found suffering from the plague are sent to the infectious disease hospital, at Kaydapeith, and are there looked after by the Municipal Doctor. Through the exertions of Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E., temporary segregation hospital is proposed to be erected at a more convenient spot in the vicinity of the Railway station, and steps are being taken to acquire land for the purpose. This is a step in the right direction, as the present arrangement of taking these patients to a distant place through the heart of the city appears objectionable. It is also satisfactory that the practice which obtained for some time of conveying the affected persons in ordinary vehicles plying for hire has been stopped, and special carriages have now been built for the purpose. The medical officers of the station, especially Drs. Sorabji Furunji Gandhy and Nanabhai Mody, are devoting their energies in treating the plague cases.

The new Veterinary Hospital building, towards the construction of which Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., contributed a handsome sum of Rs. 10,000, has been completed, and the ceremony of opening the hospital will be performed by Mr. Lely, the Commissioner, on the 14th instant.

The annual Masonic ball, which is looked forward to with some flutter by the European community, comes off on the 15th instant, and promises to be a great success.

An evening party is proposed to be given by the citizens of Ahmedabad in honour of the recent investiture of Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil with the well-merited decoration of C. I. E., and will be followed by many more entertainments proposed to be given by the Khan Bahadur's own community. The honour in this case falls on the right person with peculiar grace, and is much appreciated by the general public.

After an intermission of a week we are having another instalment of bracing cold. The thermometer in the shade shows 65° in the morning.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Cases.	Deaths.
A (Fort and Colaba)	11	6
B (Mandvie)	4	3
C (Bhuleshwar)	9	7
D (Girgaum)	16	3
E (Byculla)	23	19
F (Parel)	5	2
G (Mahim)	9	5
Arthur Road Hospital	0	3
Parsee Hospital	0	0
Jain Hospital	0	0
St George's European Hospital	0	0
Harbour	0	0
Total	76	48

It will be seen that the returns show continuous fluctuation. Yesterday, the weather being cloudy, it is to be feared that figures for the next day or two will not show much abatement. The continuous exodus of domestic servants is very serious. Most of them being illiterate fellows, they refuse to listen to reason and run away from Bombay. They fail to understand that the natural situation of Bombay is greatly in her favour, and that the city is really a safer place to remain in than the mofussil villages, where seeds of pestilence have been sewn. Besides they have there to face the greatest enemy of the poor—the famine. From the reports received from various sources, it appears that prices of grain and other articles of food are fast rising in the mofussil, and that in some cases the food is placed beyond the means of the poor populace. To add to this, it is difficult to find accommodation in towns like Poona, Surat, Navsari, Ahmedabad, and other places, which are crowded to their utmost capacity.

The Bombay hotels are doing badly owing to the flight of domestics. The servants of the Watson's Hotal seem to have brought matters to a critical pass there. The Apollo Hotel is now nearly full, the proprietor having with tact and liberality managed to retain many of his men.

The Ripon Club, whose membership is mainly composed of influential Parsees, has been closed until further notice. The honorary secretaries have announced to the members that, owing to flight of servants, the club will be closed until further notice from the 15th instant.

Dr. Cleghorn, Surgeon-General with the Government of India, left Bombay by Wednesday night's mail for Calcutta.

During the twenty-four hours ending, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, 225 de

prison, together with three other men, from the Esplanade Police Court, and on admission was examined by the Jail Hospital Assistant. Deceased and his three comrades were then locked up for the night in cell No. 2, in the trial yard, as customary. Before being locked up deceased took his food and drank water, and showed no symptoms of feeling uneasy in any way. About 7 o'clock, he laid down on a bench in the lock-up and went to sleep. During the night he was not heard by any of his comrades who were also lying asleep near him; but, about 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, when the cell was opened, he was found lying dead by one of the prisoners, named Cassum Mahomed. On the matter being reported to Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, the Resident Superintendent of the Prison, he at once proceeded to the cell and examined the deceased. Mr. Mackenzie found no marks of violence on the body. Dr. Waters, the Medical Officer of the Prisons, examined deceased, and found that the deceased's cervicle gland on the right side of the neck was swollen. He was of opinion that prisoner had died of the bubonic fever. It may be stated here that this was the first case of the malady in the Common Prison. The jury brought in a verdict of death from plague.—Another inquest was held in the Common Prison by the coroner, on view of the body of Ajodhia Mundee, a convict, aged thirty-five years, undergoing a sentence of seven months' rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him by Mr. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on the 7th ultimo, for house-breaking and theft. Yesterday morning deceased, together with eighteen other prisoners, was picking oakum, when he complained of pain in his limbs. He fell down on his side, and died on the spot. The coroner adjourned the inquest till to-morrow, and ordered a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased to be held, with a view of ascertaining the cause of the death.

THE DOCTORS' CONCLAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Cleghorn and the Plague Medical Research Committee have forwarded certain valuable recommendations, embodied in a report to the Government of India. It is to be regretted that these have not been uniformly reported, and the impression created by some papers is alarming. There is a panic in the city. All kinds of rumours are afloat, and it appears essential that such of them as are unfounded should be set at rest. We are facing a great crisis. Intelligent men will not misunderstand us, but that illiterate majority—the mass—will. They hear of these measures in distorted forms. The stringency is exaggerated, the beneficent intention not understood, and not realized. The mass is now seething with fears. At such a moment to increase the panic is not to increase the chances of orderly behaviour or of an acceptance of measures of great value, but of difficult realization. It appears, therefore, imperative that an authorized copy of the report—which, in its nature, is much milder than what is rumoured—should appear in every important English and Native paper. The suggestions are so moderate, that if once they are understood, the panic that has been observed to-day may subside. We might otherwise but hasten the outward rush of that indispensible portion of our inhabitants, our servants, carriers, and labourers, and thus intensify a problem, which we seek to remedy.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 13. MURAD.

LONDON IN THE 17TH, AND BOMBAY IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sir William Petty, who was founder of the great house of Lansdowne, who did much to attract public attention towards mortality observations, published an Essay on "Political Arithmetic, concerning the city of London, with the measures, periods, causes, and consequences thereof." The fears, then, entertained were rather of a political than of a sanitary character; thus a statute passed in the reign of Elizabeth declares that "such multitudes could hardly be governed by ordinary justice to serve God and obey her Majesty. Sanitary considerations were not, however, entirely overlooked, for another statute of that period lays it down that "such great multitudes of people in small rooms, being heaped up together, and in a sort, smothered with many families of children and servants, in one tenement, it must needs follow, if any plague or any universal sickness come among them, it would presently spread through the whole city. Sir William Petty demonstrated that the growth of London must stop itself before the year 1800; and that the town would be fully peopled within the next 2,000 years.—Yours, &c., S.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many will, no doubt, have read with much interest the remarks on this important subject in your issue of date. If Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the manager of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, could, without prejudice, inform those assured in his office, through the medium of your paper, the number of deaths amongst his constituents that have arisen owing to the bubonic fever, he would be conferring a great favour on those who have policies in the company.—Yours, &c.,

POLICYHOLDER AND SHARE-HOLDER.

Jan. 14.

We have made enquiries of Mr. McLauchlan Slater, and find that to date the company has received but one claim, the cause of which is attributed to bubonic fever, through the opening of a drain, which had been closed for upwards of 20 years.—(*Ed., B. G.*)

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE COMMANDER OF A VESSEL.

On Wednesday evening, at the bungalow of Mr. Ismail Goolmahomed, near Mahaluxmi station, an evening party was held by the Khoja merchants of Zanzibar to meet Captain John Stone, of the B. I. S. N. Company's steam-ship Nowshera, and to deliver him an address in appreciation of the very kind and hospitable manner in which he treated them and other passengers during their voyage from Zanzibar to Bombay. Besides a large number of Khoja merchants, European and Native employees of the company were present.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy said: Before delivering this address, I take this opportunity of saying a few words. In the first place I beg to thank you, gentlemen, for taking the trouble of coming here and honoured me on behalf of my friend, Mr. John Mahomed Hunsraj. In the second place, I thank my friend, Mr. John Mahomed Hunsraj, for selecting me to perform this pleasant duty. Indeed, when I first heard of the kind treatment of Captain Stone to the passengers, and that they intend to appreciate it in public, it met my hearty approval, because I remember an unfortunate incident which occurred some days back in one of the company's steamers s. s. Madura, when a passenger of our own community was travelling from Bombay to Zanzibar, and he was very badly treated by one of the officers of the said steamer. At that time the mercantile community and the passengers in general were very much dissatisfied with the officers as well the company, but I must say that no sooner the matter was referred to the agent here, he took it into his best consideration, and at once referred to the Managing agents at Messrs. , who, at our request, rightly dismissed the man from the company's service for ever, and all were equally satisfied. I, therefore, take the liberty of thanking my esteemed friend, Mr. Turner, the managing agent, in public. I am sorry, Mr. Currie, on account of his ill-health, is not present here. I therefore request the other officer present here to convey our best thanks to Mr. Turner. In handing over this address to you, I wish you long life and happiness, and hope that the other officers may follow your noble example of satisfying seven hundred passengers at a time.

Mr. Chinoy then read the address, which was as follows:—Captain John Stone, Commander, British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Nowshera. We, the undersigned members of the Khoja community, who were passengers on board the s.s. Nowshera, from Zanzibar to Bombay, have much pleasure in receiving you here amongst us and presenting this address to you for the very kind and hospitable manner in which you have been good enough to treat us, one and all, during the time we were under your charge as the captain of the said s.s. Nowshera, which sailed from Zanzibar on the 16th December, 1896, and arrived at Bombay on the 30th December 1896. We must say that the way you looked after our comforts and the care you took of us in inquiring every now and then after every one and all of us and the satisfaction you gave us all are beyond praise, especially when there were so many as 700 passengers who sailed in the said steamer from Zanzibar to Bombay. Not only you, Sir, but the chief officers the clerk, and the other officers were equally kind towards all the passengers, even down to the crew, because, as a rule, when the governor is of a kind and genial disposition, naturally all under him are bound to be so, and be it said that it is a matter of wonder that not a single soul of the passengers feel as if he were dissatisfied. Your company is largely involved and connected with the trade carried on in this part of India with natives, and we sincerely hope that your company's other commanders and officers may equally get popular like yourself amongst the passengers and shippers. We conclude by wishing you a long, happy, and a prosperous life.

The address, which was printed on vellum, was then put in a beautifully carved silver casket, and was presented to Captain Stone, who made a suitable reply, thanking the assembly for the honour they had done.

Captain Stone and other officers of the company were then decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets, after which an adjournment was made to an adjoining room, where light refreshment was provided. The gathering dispersed at a late hour.

THE WHITTAKER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 12.

THE charge against Mr. Arthur Napoleon Templeton was proceeded with, to-day, before Mr. A. Williams, First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.

Surgeon-Captain Patrick Hehir was re-called and re-examined by Mr. Lowndes.

Mr. Lowndes intimated that he intended after the adjournment to apply for a microscopical examination by Dr. Lawrie and Dr. Hehir of the uteris and placenta in the presence of a doctor or doctors appointed by the defence. Mr. Allen Daly could not see his way to appointing a doctor so soon to meet the convenience of his learned friend. It had suddenly dawned upon his learned friend to make a microscopic examination of the placenta which should have been done at the inquest. The opposite side, he said, had two doctors, who have already had an acquaintance with the case, and he preferred to have a perfect independent examination. Dr. Lawrie's position in fact had been brought into very serious question into the case, and he would be most likely to give an opinion with witness that suited both their ends. The matter was held in abeyance and the examination continued.

You said you were of the opinion that the abortion was caused by the constant drugs deceased had taken. Do you know where she got the drugs from?—I do not. Except the medicines I supplied her with, I did not give her medicines of any kind. I believe I told accused on several occasions before deceased died that the tetanus was not the cause of the abortion. The conversation on the subject was held at accused's house on the forenoon of the 16th December. I said I should be obliged to tell Dr. Lawrie of the circumstances which had transpired, and in reply he said all right, but as my wife does not know anything of our intimacy before, I see no reason why she should know it now. I understood him to mean by "our intimacy" his intimacy with Mrs. Whittaker. I don't think he said anything else. The figure "3" in my diary of 16th indicates that I made three visits to Mrs. Whittaker on that day. The entry on the 14th indicated that Mr. Templeton came to me, and it was then that he said the patient had a sore throat. Mr. Lowndes here said that, with the permission of the court, he proposed to put a few questions which he knew were out of the range of the cross-examination. Mr. Daly had no objection to the questions being asked. I believe you are joint collabateur with another gentleman here in bringing out a book on Medical Jurisprudience?—Yes, with Mr. Gribble. At the time you and Mr. Gribble were engaged in writing the book was the accused on intimate terms with you both?—He was. I was at the time preparing the third edition. Accused afforded me some assistance in bringing out that book. He read and corrected the proof-sheets of the last 50 or 60 pages and wrote the index. (Mr. Daly produced a copy of the book in question belonging to accused.)

Have you seen the accused and Mrs. Whittaker in her room together frequently?—Yes, I have. I have observed on those occasions tokens of intimacy between them. Mrs. Whittaker as a rule, in speaking of Mr. Templeton, used to address him as Mr. Templeton. On the 16th December she began addressing him as Arthur. I have repeatedly heard him call her Edith. I have not heard any other terms of endearment between them. I saw her about the 15th or 16th December put her arms round Mr. Templeton. On one occasion, either on the 15th or 16th Templeton was fidgety and looked at the door. I saw no further indication of familiarity. On the 15th Mrs. Whittaker was hysterical, and was calling out to her brother and called out for accused "Arthur, don't leave me," and he consoled her, calling her by her Christian name. He was in and out of her bedroom. Mrs. Templeton was present on some of those occasions. She was more frequently there than not.

By Mr. Daly: On all these occasions you have given evidence, this is the first time you have mentioned these familiarities?—I believe it is. At the earlier stage of the case I did refer to the intimacy between accused and Mrs. Wittaker, but not from my personal observations.

If you wished to implicate Mr. Templeton in this case, I take it that you see the necessity of proving such intimacy?—In no way.

Do you realize that as far as the case has gone Mr. Templeton stands charged on your evidence alone. Have you read all the evidence in the case?—No, I have not. I have read only a portion of my own, and I fear very cursorily.

Mr. Daly: Poor little thing.

The Court disallowed the first part of the above question.

At this stage an adjournment was made for luncheon, but before the court arose, an argument occurred in regard to the microscopical examination of the placenta, which Mr. Daly suggested ought to be sent to the Chemical Analyser at Bombay for examination. Mr. Lowndes said that, according to the Code, the report of the Chemical Analyser would be admissible in evidence, but if the examination could be made here, it would save an improper expense.

Mr. Daly: Oh, there is plenty of money behind.

The court, however, kept the matter over, and the adjournment was made.

Re-assembling at 3-15 p.m., Dr. Hehir was further cross-examined by Mr. Daly.

Was not Mrs. Whittaker comatose practically the whole of Tuesday?—No, I should say she was responsible for what she said, and did up to the afternoon of the 16th, except when she was decidedly under the influence of bromidia. The object of giving her bromidia was not to render her unconscious. It was to allay the severity of the spasms.

Have you never heard Mrs. Templeton call Mrs. Whittaker "May"?—Always.

And have you often heard Mrs. Whittaker call Mr. Templeton "Arthur"?—No, except under the circumstances which I have stated this morning.

Did you think it was extraordinary thing to do after ten months' residence in the house?—I thought it was rather peculiar the first time I heard it. I should think it is not ordinarily done even if Mrs. Whittaker had been living ten months in the house.

Mrs. Whittaker had some difficulty in articulating on Tuesday?—There was some difficulty in her efforts to speak.

And if that was so, it would have been much easier for her to say Arthur than Mr. Templeton, would it not?—It would be easier to say Arthur mechanically.

If Mr. Templeton said that his wife was wondering why she was sent out of the room, what effect would that remark have had on your mind?—That his wife was in ignorance of anything having occurred. I think this was on the 6th, the day I examined Mrs. Whittaker when I left the house to go home. I cannot recollect the conversation at all: there may have been few sentences before and few after.

At this stage, Dr. Hehir's evidence was concluded, and the case was adjourned till the following day.

UNDELIVERED LETTER.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Offices:—

Adams, Vety Lieut
Abel, H F
Bleeck, C F., Major, R A
Bloomfield, J G
Ballers, Henry, Mrs
Bulton, Jas
Cocks, G A
Decroix, Henry
Dunell, C
David, Lieut (Staff Regt)
Eduljee Jamsetjee
Evans, H C
Grant, J, Col
Griffin, Robert
Hall, E, Mrs
Hogg, Hubert
Hawse, C
Hall, W
Joe, Ahmed
John, M A
Kelly, H P, Mrs
King, L W
Limbjibhoy Rustomji Billimoria
Lawrence, G
Lawseth, E
McArthur Donald
Mysterieux, Michel
Mortimer, E, Rev
Nawab Mohsinulmul Mohsinudawla
Niven, Sarah, Miss
O'Connor, T
Pilley, Sam
Pears, Andrew
Rogers, Col, R E
Requeboung, Roser
Ryder, H
Roberts, Frank
Slowcock, F
Sullivan, Arthur
Skelhorn, J W
Trent, J H
Tancock, O K, Capt R A
Virji, Narayenji
Variey, Cecilia, Miss
Vas, J
Wat-on, J W
Walker, G Stamley Mrs
Wallace, E A
Warbrick, A
Walters, F A, Mrs
Wilkins, R E
Wood, Walter S

THE outbreak of bubonic plague at Karachi writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, continues to be marked by an extraordinarily high death-rate, the returns to the end of last week showing the mortality to be even greater than that prevailing at Bombay. The Municipal authorities are putting forward efforts to combat the disease but, as in Bombay, the native communities are most bitterly opposed to the segregation methods suggested. The Hindus are slightly more amenable to the wish of the authorities, but the headmen of the Mahomedan community are reported to have most emphatically protested against any scheme by which their houses would be overrun by Municipal inspectors. The Commissioner of Sind has himself visited Karachi, but so far no effective steps have been taken towards compulsory segregation, of which, it is said, he personally is not in favour. The virulent nature of the disease, and the excessive mortality which prevails, has created great alarm in the city, and there is a continual exodus amongst the native population to quarters where the disease has not yet manifested itself. The plague shows no signs of diminishing, and it is difficult to conceive how the Municipal authorities can hope effectually to cope with it, unless in the face of native opposition compulsory segregation be rigidly insisted upon. In the meantime there seems much wisdom in the reported decision of the authorities to engage the services of a lady doctor who will be able to render effectual medical assistance to the purda nashin women.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE principal speakers at the Famine Fund meeting, held at Calcutta, were the Viceroy, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, and the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair.

MAJOR McMAHON will not join his appointment of Political Agent at Gilgit until June, when he returns from leave. The status of the Agency has been reduced, as Chitral is now under separate political control.

MR. L. C. CRUMP, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, during the absence of Mr. J. D. S. FitzMaurice, I.C.S.

MAJOR A. W. L. BAYLY, D.S.O., has been appointed by Government to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, vice Captain H. Chance, R.A.

THE Reverend C. Mayhew, Junior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months, with effect from 22nd February next.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the continuance for another year of the temporary wound pension of £100 granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Aylmer, V.C., on account of wounds received by him in action at Nilt in December 1891, and a similar extension of the temporary pension of £70 granted to Captain C. Herbert, D.S.O., 1st Gurkha Rifles, who was wounded at Wano on the 3rd November 1894.

LIEUTENANTS H. COAPE-SMITH and G. de H. Smith, of the Staff Corps, are to be promoted to the brevet rank of Major on attaining the rank of captain in recognition of services rendered by them during the recent campaigns against slave traders in Central Africa. The brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel was conferred a short time ago on Majors L. Bradshaw and C. A. Edwards of the 35 Sikhs for their services in these same operations.

CAPTAIN HENRY DALE, who endeavoured to get up an Indian Volunteer Team for Bisley last year, is anxious to renew the attempt more successfully this coming season: and invites any Volunteer shots who are thinking of coming home to communicate with him. His address is Welling Lodge, Ware Road, Hertford. Captain Dale adds that as the whole of the Volunteer force in England will be armed with the Lee-Metford by Bisley time, it will be very advisable for Indian Volunteers who mean to compete to get plenty of practice beforehand with that rifle.

THE annual dinner of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce took place at the Royal Exchange Calcutta on Monday evening. Among the guests were the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Viceroy's Council and the Government of India, and the Bengal Secretariats. There were no speeches, the health of the Queen-Empress being the only toast of the evening. The dinner went off very successfully, and this gathering of the mercantile community and officials certainly tends to bring them more in touch with each other at least once a year.

YESTERDAY morning witnessed an important step in the development of a new industry in the Punjab when the Lieutenant-Governor opened the new Rai Mela Ram Cotton Mills in Anarkali, Lahore. During last year a portion of the considerable increase of Rs. 21,460, derived by the Lahore Municipality from taxation, was attributed to the importation of machinery for the factories which are now springing up there.

KASHMIR may well be termed the Happy Valley just now, for while the whole of the plains country of India is suffering from high prices food is unusually cheap in the Maharaja's hill-territories. Rice is selling at 24 seers per rupee and the stocks are abundant. In Jammu Province the price of the cheapest staple food-grain is 10 seers, the difference in rates being thus very marked. In Nepal, although the Durbar has prohibited the export of grain to India, famine prices prevail, common rice being 8 seers per rupee. It is satisfactory to note that the prospects of the crops are good, so that prices should fall in the spring.

RINDERPEST we hear has made its appearance at Gilgit, having probably found its way there from Chitral, as the Kashmir Transport had a clean bill of health last year and had ceased to work for about two months before any cases occurred in the Agency. The disease should not penetrate to Kashmir, however, as the Kashmir-Gilgit Road is under deep snow now, and it would be impossible for animals to bring it down before June next, when the passes may be expected to be fit for ordinary traffic. It is not improbable that the scourge of rinderpest may so hamper agricultural operations in the Agency, owing to casualties among plough cattle, &c., that much of the Gilgit revenue, which is mainly assessed in kind, will have to be remitted, in which case it will be necessary to send up an increased quantity of grain from Kashmir next summer while the passes remain open.

PARAGRAPH 159 of the famine commission Report is likely to be much studied by Local Administration and District officers during the next few months, for in it are set forth the "exceptional circumstances" which may justify interference by Government with the supply of food in any tract suffering from severe scarcity. The Famine Commissioners wrote: —"The success of relief measure essentially depends on there always being grain to be bought by those who receive money wages, and grain to be distributed to those who receive food; and it is an important duty of the Government officials to see that his assumption is verified, to make all necessary arrangements with local or with distant merchants for the supply of grain, or *in the last reort* to lay in a stock to be drawn upon in the event of failure."

A CORRESPONDENT recently drew attention to the emigration of natives of India to the German settlements in East Africa, and called upon the Government to interfere as the traffic in coolies was an unlawful one. An inquiry into the charges made, more particularly as regards the operations of German agents in Native States, will doubtless be ordered. Meanwhile, writes the *Pioneer*, it may be pointed out that already a considerable number of our Indian fellow-subjects have gone to the German Territory. The postal returns show this, for the value of the money-orders sent from the Protectorate to India in the past year amounted to over Rs. 2,35,000, as compared with two lakhs in 1894-95. This sum is considerably in excess of that sent from Mombassa and Zanzibar, in the sphere of British pretection, the joint amount from these two towns only coming to Rs. 1,63,000. These figures would seem to show that Indian coolies and petty traders are fairly numerous in the German settlements, and fairly prosperous into the bargain.

MR. COOPER, of the *Scotsman*, in his reminiscences, tells some stories of his famous predecessor, Alexander Russel. The great editor did not usually come off second best, but he did sometimes. One Friday afternon Russel was going to Tweedside to fish, and had taken his seat in the train at the Waverley Station, Edinburgh, when a newsboy came along. "*Scotsman*, sir?" said he, offering a paper to Russel. "Is it to-day's?" was asked. "Yes." "That is no use to me; Ill give you a sixpence for to-morrow's *Scotsman*." "Hear you are, sir," said the lad; and he pulled out a *Weekly Scotsman*, which, though dated Saturday, was issued on Friday. Russel had to pay the sixpence.

A CURIOUS incident is reported from Buluwayo. When the revolt was in full swing the Administrator undertook to supply white settlers with bread at well below the ruling market parity of flour. As the number of settlers diminished the demand for bread on these terms increased to Earl Grey's surprise. The proclamation had brought many starving natives into the service of the white men to be fed with bread at the Chartered Company's expense. This discovery placed Earl Grey and his advisers in a dilemma, which had not been solved when the last mail left Buluwayo.

THE FAMINE.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

MR. E. LAWRENCE, the Accountant-General, Bombay, has addressed a letter to the district officials, stating that the Government of India have directed that a clear and intelligible account is to be furnished as to the effect of the famine or scarcity on the estimates of revenue and expenditure in the current and next year. He therefore asks them to favour him with information on the following points in respect of Land Revenue:—

(*a*) What postponements and remissions *separately* are expected to be made, which will affect the current year's estimates. (*b*) What portion, if any, of the *postponements* so made this year are expected to be recovered next year, *i.e.*, will go to increase next year's estimate. (*c*) What will be the total for Land Revenue for both years in your district after taking into account the deductions and additions to be made.

Mr. Lawrence has also written to the Collectors, and to various heads of offices, pointing out that under Section 35 of the Famine Relief Code, Government have asked him to submit soon after the commencement of each month a monthly statement of expenditure on Famine Relief sanctioned and actually incurred, either with or in anticipation of sanction, during the preceding month. He requests that the officer concerned will forward a statement of expenditure every month to his office in the form prescribed by Government. The statement should be sent so as to reach this office not later than the *5th of each month*.

A further letter from the Accountant-General, to the Collectors and Treasury, Officers states:—

It has been noticed lately that almost all applications for funds required in aid of treasury balances are made to this office by wire instead of by letter. Vs this procedure not only causes unnecessary expense both in the treasury and in this office, and is otherwise most inconvenient, I have the honour to request that such applications may in future be sent timely by post. There appears to me to be no difficulty about doing this, as treasury officers can usually foresee what additional funds they are likely to require within the next fortnight or so, and any such applications are always dealt with immediately on arrival in this office. There is of course no objection to the use of the telegraph in exceptional cases when the demand could not be foreseen, and application by letter is likely to cause serious delay and inconvenience in obtaining the necessary funds.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 12th January were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—Karachi.—River at Kotri on 11th, 4 feet 4 inches against 5 feet 7 inches same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing, but slightly damaged by drought in Shadu and Johi talukas and by locusts in Sakro Taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—Rabi cultivation flourishing. Price of staple food-grains 13½ seers per rupee. Variations slight. Locusts appeared in three talukas but caused slight damage in two talukas. Slight drizzling in one taluka. Cattle healthy except in four talukas. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Battai continues. Rabi in flourishing condition in all talukas except in Tando Bago, where it was slightly damaged by frost. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Fodder sufficient. Prices of food grains unchanged, the average selling price being wheat 8, jowari 13 and bajri 12 seers per rupee in the district.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Karif threshing continues. Rabi flourishing. Unhar and Sukkur flowing. Fodder sufficient. Locusts appeared in Shahdadpur Taluka and caused slight damage.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi in good condition. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Average selling price unchanged, wheat being 8 and bajri 12 seers per rupee in the district.

Ahmedabad.—Reading of oil-seeds, jowari and pulse of sorts and picking of cotton in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices steady, jowari being 10 seers, bajri 9 seers 40 tolas, wheat 7 seers 40 solas, and rice second sort, 8 seers 40 tolas per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week eding 9th January 1897).—Watering the rabi crops is in progress; they are in a fairly good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient, though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock healthy. Average Government seers of grain per rupee, bajri 9 seers, rice 8 seers and wheat 7 seers. Prices continue the same. Cattle healthy except in the Matar Taluka.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops in good condition Price of jowari from 15 to 16 seers in Dohad 13½ to 13 seers in Godhra, 15 to 14 seers Jhalod; that, of bavto from 15 to 13 seers in Kalol. Prices of other grains mostly stationary. Cattle healthy. Fodder and labour supply sufficient.

Broach.—Cotton-picking and reaping of jowari and lang progressing in places. Standing crops doing well. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Fall in the prices of food-grains this week from 1 to 1½ lb. in Broach, Amod and Vagra talukas. Prices stationary in Jambusar, Ankleswar and petha mahal Hansot.

Surat.—(For week ending 9th January 1897). Reaping of jowar and tur in progress in all talukas except in Jalalpur, Bulsar and Chikhli where it is completed. Cotton-picking commenced. Outturn of jowar in Jalalpor and Bulsar 9 and 10 annas respectively; in other talukas it is expected from 10 to 12. Cotton outturn is also expected from 10 to 12 annas. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices of jowar steady in Chorasi and Pardi talukas, while it has fallen by annas 3 in Olpad and Jalapor, by annas 4 in Chikhli and Bulsar, by 2 annas in Mandvi and by 5 annas in Bardoli talukas. Current prices of food-grains (jowar) Olpad 13 seers 2 chhataks, Chorasi 13 seers, Barvoli 12 seers 5 chhataks, Jalalpor 12 seers 8 chhataks, Chikhli 11 seers 8 chhataks, Bulsar 11 seers 7 chhataks, Pardi 10 seers 7 chhataks, Mandvi 12 seers 10 chhataks.

Khandesh.—Total rainfall during season at Dhulia 21 inches 82 cents. Average fall in the district 24 inches 96 cents. Cotton-picking almost completed. Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi continue in parts. Last rain has benefited crops in some places. Standing crops in fair condition. Reaping of gram commenced in parts. Grass scanty in parts. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition except in two talukas. Prices of food-grains, wheat 7 seers 11 chhataks, bajri 8 seers 2 chhataks, jowari 9 seers 7 chhataks, and rice 6 seers 3 chhataks, against 7 seers 8 chhataks, 7 seers 15 chhataks, 9 seers 8 chhataks, and 6 seers respectively last week. Number of relief-works in progress 7. Daily average number of persons on works 10,834.

Nasik.—(For week ending 11th January 1897)—Total rainfall during season 30 inches 34 cents. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of rabi complete in bagayet lands, but stopped in jirayat lands for want of rain. Season for sowing over. Fodder scarce in most talukas. Prices fairly stationary, bajri being 8 seers 47 tolas, jowari 9 seers 41 tolas, and nagli 10 seers 57 tolas per rupee. Daily average number of people on Public Works Agency works 12,051. Daily average number of persons on gratuitous relief 1.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3 warm on 6th, 4° warm on 7th, 8th and 10th, 5° warm on 9th, 2° warm on 11th and warm 1° on 12th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week. Abnormal wind southerly on 9th and 10th. Wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Threshing of kharif crops finished exceptin Mahim and Bassein talkas. State of rabi crops fair in four talukas; quite satisfactory in the rest. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—No rain during week. Threshing in progress in Pen Taluka, elsewhere completed. Rab cuttling and collection in progress. Rabi crops fair. Prices of food-grains 9 seers per rupee in Alibag. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri—Sowing of summer crops almost completed. Young crops fair. Slight rise of prices in Malvan, Deogad and Khed talukas. Cattle healthy except in Vengurla, Deogad and Rajapur talukas.

Poona.—No rain throughout the district. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. More rain urgently wanted. Standing rabi crops lately sown in some places are withering for want of rain. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight fall in the prices of food-grain in the Junnas and Purandar talukas, and rise in the price of jowari in the Bhimthadi Taluka. Prices in the remaining five talukas are stationary.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Standing crops fair in parts and withering in others. Fodder-supply getting scarce. Condition of cattle continues to be unsatisfactory. District average price of jowari 10 seers 22 toals per rupee. Daily average number of persons on relief-works 23,462. Daily average number on gratuitous relief 7.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 9th January 1897).—Total rainfall during season at Sholapur 15 inches 87 cents, Barsi 16 inches 12 cents, Madha 8 inches 68 cents, Karmala 10 inches 55 cents, Pandharpur 10 inches 90 cents, Sangola 8 inches 11 cents, and Malsiras 8 inches 52 cents. Rain wanted throughout the district. Rabi crops already sown and standing in some fields are in good condition, but the crops lately sown are withering for want of rain. Fodder quite insufficient and agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Barsi and Pandharpur talukas and fall in Karmala and Malsiras talukas. Price of jowari 12 seers 1 chhatak in Sholapur. Daily average number of labourers employed on relief-works 33,521.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Rabi crops fair along river banks, elsewhere withering. Prices of fodder rather lower owing to imports of jowari fodder from Dharwar district, but supply still very scanty and dear in northern talukas. State of agricultural stock bad. Water-supply failing in Indi and Hungund talukas. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Indi, Bagevadi, Bagalkot and Badami talukas and stationary elsewhere. Daily average number of labourers on relief-works 46,499. Non-working children 15,634. Daily average number of recipients of gratuitous dole 3,060.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Prices of staple food-grains were slightly lower, as larger quantities were brought to market for sale. Jowari 13, bajri 12, rice 10 seers per rupee at Belgam. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Daily average number of labourers on test works 1,969. Non-working children 4,243. Daily average number of recipients of gratuitous dole 80. Fodder-supply scanty and very dear. Cattle moving towards forest tracts in the west.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Kharif, jowari and rice harvest nearly completed. Condition of rabi crops fair except in Ron, Mundargi and Nargund, where they are withering. Condition of agriculturists fair, of artizans middling, of labourers and cattle indifferent in affected parts. Food-grains and water-supply generally sufficient. Fodder insufficient in affected parts. Number of labourers on Civil and Public Works Agency test works 3,011, besides 913 employed by contractors. Price of jowari 13 seers and 3 chhataks against 12 seers and 13 chhataks last week.

Kanara.—No rain during week. Transplanting of second crop progressing. Gardens and agricultural stock good except in Haliyal Taluka.

Rajkot.—Watering of wheat and sugarcane and cotton-picking in progress. Pressing of sugarcane commenced in some places. Average price of bajri, jowari, wheat and gram 8 seers 40 tolas, 10 seers 40 tolas, 7 seers 70 tolas, 7 seers 60 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Cotton-picking in progress in Wadhwan. Water-supply and fodder sufficient. Bajri 9½ and jowari 11 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Cotton picking continues in Baroda Division. Outturn of jowari crop expected from 10 to 12 annas. In Baroda Division price of bajri 17, wheat 15, rice superior 13, inferior 18 pounds per British rupee. No relief-works in progress.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 14.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieut Co, J W Wray, on return to duty, to act as Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

Lieuts C F Harold and H Harrison respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Adjt, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Politicle Agent, Kolhapur on the 21st Dec 1896, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R H Vincent, C I E, Commr of Police, Bombay, was granted an extension for three days of the privilege leave for one month allowed to him in Govt Notification No. 7430, dated the 30th Oct 1896.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Heyland, third grade Asst Supdt of Police, to be second grade Asst Supdt of Police.

H E the Govr in Council is plegsed to appoint Mr L C Crump, I C S, Asst Judge and Sessions Judg, Dharwar, to act as Judge and Sessns Judge, Dharwar during the absence of Mr J D S FitzMaurice, I C S, or pending further orders.

Under Sec 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Govr in Council is pleased specially to empower the following second class Magtes in the dist of Nasik to pass sentences of whip ing:—Rao Saheb Chitamber Keshee Gadgil, Mamlatdar taluka Sinnar; Rao Saheb Anoji Ganesh Tilak, Mamlatdar taluka Niphad; Rao Saheb Mukundram Nityaram Mehta, Mamlatdar, taluka Chandor.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr H F Carvalho, Dist Depy Collr and Magte, first class, in the dist o Ahmedabad, with the following additional powers.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh, second class Subordinate Judge of Shirpur, has been granted an extension for six months of the leave on medical certificate granted to him in Govt Notification No. 7843, dated the 18th Nov 1896.

The appointments of Subordinate Judges made in Govt Notification No. 8831, dated 12th Dec 1896, are cancelled.

Azam Ramchandra Putto, acting Special Head Karkun taluka Dharwar in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that dist.

Mr N C Macleod, Barrister-at-Law, relinquished charge of the office of Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 21st Dec 1896, in the afternoon.

Khan Bahadur Rustomji Merwanji Patell consumed charge of the office of Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 21st Dec 1896, in the forenoon.

Mr F Harvey, I C S, relinquished charge of the office o Asst Judge, F P Bijapur, on the 24th Dec 1896, in the after noon.

Mr E M Pratt, I C S, assumed charge of the office of Asst Judge, F P Bijapur, on the 2nd Jan 1897, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Govind Wasudev Kanitkar, Joint Subordinate Judge of Sholapur in the district of Sholapur, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in that dist.

The powers of a Magistrate of the first class conferred on Rao Bahadur Mahadev Shridhar Kulkarni, First Class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur, by Govt Notification No 8893, dated the 15th Dec 1896, are hereby withdrawn.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande, Subordinate Judge of Yeola; Rao Saheb Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya, Subordinate Judge of Sionar; and

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

"Are you subject to Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache?"

If so, take Warner's Safe Cure, which never fails to promptly relieve these symptoms.

"Do you have pain in the right side or under Shoulder-blade, a bitter, oily taste in the mouth, a furred tongue; specks before the eyes?"

Sure signs that the Liver is inactive.

Then use Warner's Safe Cure, which is a powerful Liver Invigorator and Sure Cure for these ailments.

2/9 & 4/6 per bottle of Chemists & Dealers.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR, PROMOTES

Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

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Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name —Ayer— is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

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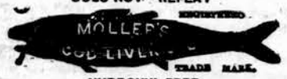

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COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER. Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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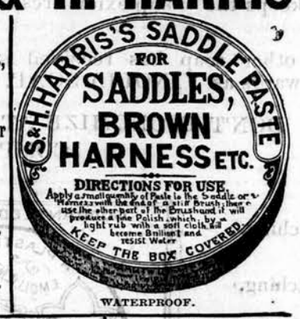

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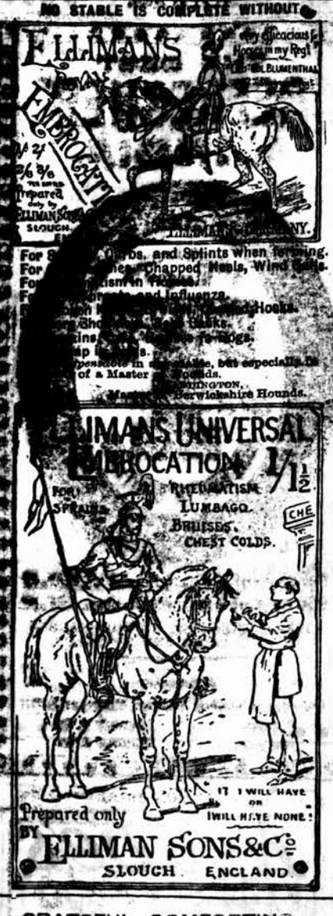

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Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

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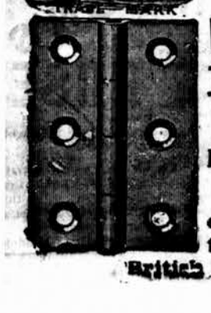

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

FOR Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

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"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6 PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6

Darling Brand

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1/-

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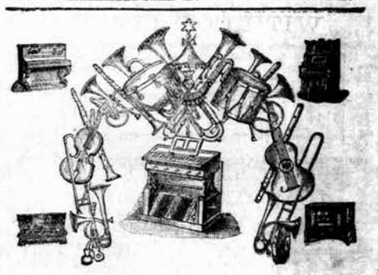

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